s out of a hundred he who is a capine so by his own industry and perseegins as an humble "laborer"-his and integrity, his only capital. He nulates. Every day of toil increases means are then united to his labor, s the just and honest profits of them goes on, joining his accumulations eceiving the profits of his capital and ng the fruits of his efforts abroad for ciety, living in manly independence, stock of comfort and enjoyment for ars. Such was the rich Girard, the mariner," as he styles himself in his egan his career a destitute cabin boy. he capitalists all over the North. They s some few years since; and the humto-day must and will be the wealthy ne few years to come; and so far are of the North from retarding his adencourage him, aid him, cheer, cherhim in his onward career.

ING PRIVILEGE.—There is a wrong hink, in the country, about this priviprinciple, we think, is, that it should ullest extent possible. The Post Office ould never be a money making conities should be as free as possible, and uld rejoice in every case where it is ve intercourse.-We believe that if it more free, it would subserve the pub-

hould receive letters free, and all news. all pamphlets and periodicals should l prospectuses. It would thus vastly ffusion of knowledge, which would be ountry a thousand fold better than mil-.- N. Y. Transcript.

TO THE LADIES.

HUNT, Female Physicians, gratefully ac HUNT, Female Physicians, gratefully sche extensive patronage they have received, fully give notice that they still continue to atter relief of the following diseases, at their resing street, corner of Leverett St., Boston:—c Doloreux, Gout, Contractions, Paralyzed cline, Consumption, Dropsy, Humors, (Scroft, King's Evil, Cancer, Kingworm, &c. &c., Leads, Affection of the eyes, Teeth and Gumbbility, Spinal affections, Nervous Symptoms, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Hemorrhoids, orns—Female Weaknesses, &c. &c. cess which has attended their treatment of the and the propriety of Ladies consulting one of ender any urgument in favor of their practice

mplaints incident to Children will meet their ion. ledicated Champoo Baths will be administered hour of the day. These baths are not only a s in health, but a cure for many diseases.

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switch of the sizes and prices are warranted to be cheap at our retail prices on the sizes and the sizes and the sizes and the sizes are warranted to be cheap at our retail prices on the sizes and the sizes and the sizes are warranted to be cheap at our retail prices on the sizes and the sizes and the sizes and the sizes are warranted to be cheap at our retail prices on the sizes and the sizes are sizes are sizes and the sizes are sizes are sizes and the sizes are sizes are sizes are sizes and the sizes are sizes and the sizes are sizes ar

ared to furnish to order all approved Theologic-d Miscellaneous Books, which can be procured D. S. KING, Agent N. E. Conference.

HE FAMILY NURSE. on of the Frugal Housewife, by Mrs. Child, a member of the Massachusetts Medical Soshall I cure Dyspepsia?"

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Nov. 1. NO ARDEN 18.

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FOR ZION'S HERALD.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

cation, to the intellectual part of men; to the de- ophy, and learning, and cherish only the means of velopement, discipline and furniture of the mind. usefulness. "His record is on high." Perhaps it is sufficiently obvious how it happens to be thus restricted in its application. Theoretically, we idolize mind. If it is asked, "What constitutes the disparity between men and the inferior orders of creation?" the world answers with one voice, Mind. What is it which dignifies and exalts all judgment."

which seems to have fallen strangely into neglect. Christian views of the author. - Ed. Com. Adv. whatever fabric may best suit his purposes.

to carry away the mind in defiance of all reason.

If my views of the nature and objects of eduice-berg. The effort to develope some faculties of erties, I must pause, the mind, to the neglect of others, like similar The liberty of the press should be sustained; ent and general to demand a formal expose.

fied learning which qualified him to shine in every ourselves, or are deceived by others. domain of literature and science, he counted all Sometimes, also, it may happen, that these casbut dross, if thus he might win Christ, and turn ual principles and acts may be of so much interest many to righteousness. Intellectual power was to us, and of so much more importance, in our view, not the prize he sought. It was rather moral influ- than the main transaction, or any other incidental sought not merely to do good, and to finish his are in danger of giving to the whole our approval

course with joy, but rather to effect the greatest possible amount of good, and to run the whole race set before him with patience. Hence the rare phenomenon, of a man consulting the laws of the physical constitution, from principle. For a most symmetrical scholar, then, a most finished model of education in its enlarged sense, we point to John WESLEY. Of such the world is not worthy. It cannot or does not appreciate his true excellence; for in order to be greatly good, he' was willing to It is quite customary to restrict the term edu- be humbly good; to renounce the pride of philos-

ETHELBERT.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.] THE ALTON AFFAIR.

The following article comes from a gentleman of high him in the scale of being? Mind, mind. But I standing, both in the republic of the melanstanding, both in the republic of letters and in the Chrismust, with all deference, beg leave to dissent from chely incident at Alton, resulting in the death, first, of a such conclusions. I happen to be of the opinion, man at the hand of Mr. Lovejoy, and secondly, of Mr that men are "made to differ" in the heart, not Lovejoy himself. We have endeavored to weigh all the less than in the head. I would, however, gradpate the scale of being by the capacity for happi- ourselves, as though it were our own. The result is a pess. If the Deity be love, and they that dwell in firm persuasion, that although the mob was greatly in the Him dwell in love, I believe that the affections, wrong, Mr. Lovejoy was not in the right. We cannot, not less than the intellect, tend to ennoble our spe- therefore, look upon him as upon a martyr, save to his cies. The proper destiny of man, is not to think, own rashness. Most emphatically, in our view, does the but to love. Think he must, it is true, in order to exclamation of David over the body of Abner, apply to fulfil this high destiny-in order that his "love Mr. Lovejoy. With this explicit declaration of our own may abound more and more, in knowledge and in sentiments upon this question, we do not only give place cheerfully to the annexed very able review of the case, There is another important part of education, but add the testimony of our full approbation to the sound

What even may be one's mental endowments, MESSES. EDITORS-There seems to be a mighty however high the heart may beat with generous effort made in the Alton affair, not only to excite emotions, we know that one's usefulness and hap- the public mind to a just indignation against the piness depend, very materially, upon the health lawless spirit which led to the lamented death of and vigor of the corporeal system. We know that two American citizens, but also to turn public atdyspepsia, and the thousand other ills which stu-tention from some of the most important facts and donts are heirs to, often render consummate genius principles involved in this transaction. The abopowerless, and the most richly endowed minds, litionists, as they had their cause already strengthmproductive. I would therefore define education ened by the very foolish, as well as very wicked, to be such intellectual, moral and physical training, spirit of lawlessness and violence which has been as may best qualify its subject for duty, usefulness excited against them, are evidently hoping, now and enjoyment. This will be understood of a that they can boast of a martyr in their cause, that practical, or professional education. What then his blood will be the seed of abolitionism throughto we mean by liberal learning? Its objects are out the North. They know full well that a great other aspect of the great Christian enterprise and these propositions, without at all justifying Mr. L. understood to be, to enlarge and discipline the fac- portion of public sympathy is likely to cluster ulties of the mind, and to store it with those gen- around a cause that is opposed by lawless violence. eral, or leading principles and truths, which are whatever otherwise may be its character, and esfound to be necessary, or convenient in every sit- pecially since, in the manner some wicked men uation of life. This part of education, it is the have chosen to oppose that cause, civil and relidesign of our academies and colleges to subserve. gious rights and the freedom of the press are en-They profess only to lay the broad foundation, up- dangered. Sympathy is not always governed by on which the student may, in subsequent life, erect logic-it in fact avails, when it is strongly excited.

cation be just, where, it may well be asked, are already reaped the advantages of this power of we to look for illustrations of its importance and sympathy. Hence the great efforts that are made advantages? I am aware, that there are few ex- throughout the country to get the control of the amples, living, or upon record, of the symmetrical public sympathy and indignation on this occasion, scholar. Modes of instruction do not sufficiently that they may use them to their own advantage.vary, with the ever varying state of knowledge. It is for this purpose, doubtless, that they are get-Parents and teachers, not less than the pupil, seem ting up public meetings, and funeral orations and to imagine, that liberal learning, at least consists dirges, and public lamentations-all of which have in administering by measure and rule, certain por- in them much of the appearance, and I am willing tions of scholastic lore, which for centuries have to think, something of the reality of a regard to the lain almost unaltered "upon the dregs of time," rights of the press-and if this were the only ten-In the circle of the sciences, the intellectual pow- dency of these meetings, and of their publications ers must be lashed to their utmost speed, while the __if the exclusive effects of these operations were morals and health are forgotten, or attended to to put down mobs, and vindicate the rights of the only in those "odds and ends" of time when the press, then indeed would I bid them God-speed, mind cannot be forced into action. Hence it is, and join them in their work. But when they take that we have learned to associate scholarship, the lead in this business; when they are excessively with mere efficies and shadows of manhood; with zealous, and in all their zeal labor to hold them. bleared eyes, palsied hands, emaciation, and "wea- selves up as the great champions, and their cause riness of the flesh." Hence it is, that the schools as the great support of the freedom of the press; exhibit so much of pure intellect, which I sup- and that therefore the nation must rally around pose means intellect as cold and as barren as an them and support their cause, or else lose their lib-

pains at improvement in the human form divine, mobs should be discountenanced, not for the sake results in mental distortion and disease. But of abolitionism, nor in fact for the sake of any are there no exceptions? We hope there are other insulated cause, good or bad, but for the sake many. We feel assured that the attention of the of truth and righteousness, and of the great prinpublic is happily turning to the evils of which we ciples of civil and religious liberty. And, on the complain, and which unfortunately are too appar- other hand, lawful and moral opposition to a cause should not be given up, because some men incon-Here we may pay our humble tribute to one of siderately and wickedly oppose it by unlawful the most extraordinary men which have ever lived. means, and by violence. Unlawful resistance to a mean the founder of Methodism; whether re- bad cause can never make that cause good, nor is garded as a scholar, a philanthropist, or a divine, it necessarily good, because it is opposed in an unall allow that he was no common man. It is lawful way. Brothels have been overthrown, and doubtful if any man of modern times, has exerted gangs of blacklegs have been routed, and some of so great, at least so happy an influence as he. How them murdered by lawless mobs; but are prostinatural then, how interesting the inquiry, What tution and gaming proved by this to be commendwas the secret of such extraordinary power? We able virtues? I put these strong cases, simply to believe it is to be found chiefly in his education. show the gross absurdity of presuming that a cause We doubt not that he possessed rare native en- is good because it suffers unauthorized violence. dowments of mind, great goodness of heart, and a That the abolitionists are doing immense harm to most happy temperament. But to his mental, mor- our country, to our churches, to our political instial, and physical training, was he indebted, far more tutions, and to the colored race, both bond and han to these. He owed much to the enlightened free, is just as true now as it was before Bishop news and unwearied care of his parents, especially and Lovejoy were killed. If it was true before, it the best and wisest of mothers. It was a just is true now-and the evidences that this is true of observation of another, " Were there more Susanna them are just as obvious and unimpaired as they Wesleys, there would be more John Wesleys." were before this event-nor has this affair added But in the whole course of his education, and it a single consideration that ought to make any mind lasted till the hour of his death, we see not less to more favorable to the cause and measures of the admire. He was a liberal scholar. His fellowship abolitionists as such. It is true, owing to the comat Oxford, as well as many productions of his tru- plexity of human feelings and human transactions, ly classical mind, evince the estimation in which it may often happen that, even in a bad cause, and his learning is to be held. He was also profession- in courses generally and radically wrong, there ally educated. He felt that he was called to be an may come up, incidentally, principles and acts that ambassader for Christ; and as such, it was ever are in themselves right, and very important. These, his highest aim to be versed in Biblical lore-to be however, as stated above, do not sanctify the cause as he himself tells us, homo unius libri. With tal- with which they are casually associated. And yet ents, genius and tact, which might easily have won it is here that most of our errors originate. For a mitre, or a coronet, with imagination, taste, and va- the want of discrimination here, we often deceive

ence; and therefore he neglected not the heart. He principles that may be combined with it, that we

Lovejoy's course, because he fell in the cause of tion of the community, and to be sustained, it susof the press will be inclined to commend his course, words, this view of the case was tantamount to fluences may not trained was ged for the want of draw around him, must take care of himself. discrimination? Has it not been wronged already? The failure of such an effort, under such cir are to me alarming.

livered, and in all this, not one word is spoken dis- we must disapprove of Mr. L.'s course. approving of Mr. Lovejoy's course. On the con- If Mr. L. and his friends did not intend to s to the great sacrifice on Calvary!

their silence under these circumstances would im- be regretted and deplored. ply this; their unqualified approval of his course, This, however, is far from being the worst as Christian ministers, and profess to be engaged in ister. To show this, it is not necessary to assume in this cause, they approve of a Christian and a In the first place, he was engaged professedly in ciates, and shooting down his fellow men.

words on the legality of Mr. L's course. I speak thing. And is this according to the Gospel? of the law of the land. In this respect, I do not lt may not be pleaded to avoid this, that he feel myself qualified to teach the public, or if I did, was a citizen, and defending his political rights. spirit, is the assumption to act according to our persecute you in one city, flee to another." I know, does the law make such provision in view other? of the possible failure of its officers to act, when Did the Apostle Peter, or Paul, or John ever

would be justified in attempting to resist. he had ample time to make his arrangements, and What hope had he? but could not be legally obtained,

the press, and not friends of good order to be found the first armed force, and shed the first blood. sufficient to counteract them. In such a state of Let it not be said, every man's house is his cas

and defence. And yet perhaps there may be com- sembled for the purpose. Here then was a state ter course, and they chose their own arms and bined with the affair principles and acts that are of society, such that the law was powerless-and decidedly wrong and dangerous-I mean this last here was an enterprise to be sustained, not under remark to bear emphatically upon the case before one sudden attack, but week after week, and month after month. This could only be done by setting Abolitionists will be tempted to approve of Mr. up another authority, belligerent to the great porabolitionism. The warn advocates of the freedom tained at all, at the point of the bayonet. In other because he fell in defence of his constitutional decision, that society was dissolved into its original right, to publish a paper a Alton. With such in- elements, and each with the friends that he could

THE RAIL 10.

I am led to these reflections by some facts, which cumstances, might be confidently expected,-and the success of such an example, if success were In the first place, I have seen the death of Mr. possible, would be, at best, but the introduction of Lovejoy noticed in a number of abolition papers a civil war. Its influence would be disorganizin glowing colors, and with all the characteristics ing, and whoever countenances such a course, in of holy martyrdom, but in none have I seen a sin- the bosom of an organized society, would sap the gle intimation that there could be even the suspi- foundations of civil order, and scatter broad-cast cion of wrong on his part. But more than this, the seeds of civil discord. Hence, I say, the course The executive committee of the American Anti- of Mr. Lovejoy and his friends, whether they be Slavery Society, have noticed this event publicly; his immediate condittors, or his unqualified culohave passed resolutions, have got up a public meet- gists, is contributing, in my opinion, to the fostering in the Broadway Tabernacle, where, by their ing of the very spirit and principles which they so official appointment, a funeral discourse was de- justly condemn. If, then, we would put down mobs

trary, he has been extolled, eulogized, and almost up and maintain an authority of their own, what apotheosized. The orator at the Tabernacle com- did they propose? Did they wish to exhibit the pared his martyrdom to that of St. Stephen; nay, spirit, and share the fate of martyrs? This they he declared that he died a "vicarious sacrifice!" could have accomplished without arming thempushing the analogy so far, as to compare his death selves, or shedding blood. In short, whether we look at the policy of this course, or the immediate Now, Messrs. Editors, the language of all this to object proposed, or its direct relations to the the public is, that Mr. Lovejoy has done right - wholesome principles of good order, it is deeply to

and their high eulogium, show that they not only pect of this transaction. The worst aspect is, that do not condemn, but that they highly commend his the principal features of Mr. Lovejoy's course in this course. This, I say, is to me alarming. These affair are contrary to the spirit and principles of the men are professed Christians-many of them are Christian religion, of which he was an authorized mina great moral and religious enterprise-an enter- the ultra peace principles -that is, that defensive prise so purely religious, that it makes a great part war, as well as offensive, is in all cases contrary to of their Sabbath labors-it enters into their pray- the Gospel; or, what is the same thing in princiers and their sermons on almost all occasions; - ple, that personal resistance is in no case justifiaand is urged forward as being paramount to every ble. There may be strong reasons for objecting to

Christian minister's arming himself and his asso- propagating religion; publishing a religious paper, and defending the first principles, as he and his I wish to place this subject upon its true basis. friends would have us believe, of the Gospel. have no disposition to speak of this unfortunate Now it seems to me, there is but little difference and persecuted man, now that he has gone to his between taking up arms to impose and force the great account, only as the events connected with Gospel upon men, and taking up arms to impose his death involve important principles, and have and force upon them the measures by which we an essential bearing upon the interests of the com- propose to propagate the Gospel. It is only remov munity. Neither do I now wish to spend many ing it one step farther back and results in the same

it would be aside from my main purpose. A man Christ says, "My kingdom is not of this world; if may do things without exposing himself to the my kingdom were of this world, then would my law of the land, which, nevertheless, would be sin- servants fight that I should not be delivered to the ful in the sight of God, and subversive, in fact, of Jews." Did Mr. L. think with his Master? It moral principle. And yet, I cannot but observe seems not. If this was a question of political and gent minister of Christ, and one who has had an here, that the course Mr. L. pursued, is calculated constitutional rights, why was a minister of the very obviously to give character and currency to Gospel, in the prosecution of his high vocation, enthe mob principle. The principle feature of a mob gaged in it. The command to him is, "if they What own will or judgment, in cases where there are is law in this case for the Christian, and the Chrisconflicting agents and interests. The law itself tian minister, but the teachings and examples of written its character in letters of blood in one spot, does indeed allow a man to defend himself in cer- the New Testament? And the examples of tain circumstances, from the necessity of the case, Christ and his apostles correspond on this subbecause, when suddenly attacked, he has not time ject. Did Stephen, to whom Mr. L. has been comto apply to the legal authority for protection. In pared, die fighting and killing his persecutors? very such supposed case, however, he is held to He died on his knees, praying, "Lord, lay not this answer to the inquiry whether this was a case of sin to their charge." Contrast the deaths of these such pressing exigency. And in no case, so far as two, and if one is a Christian martyr, what is the

there is a necessity and opportunity for action. For defend themselves against a mob, by deadly weait is wisely presumed, that if a case of this char- pons? Paul was once let down through a winacter should occur, it would be one of such a strong dow, to escape a mob, but he did not fire out of ndication of public sentiment, as no prudent man it to kill them. He was persecuted too, contrary to law-for he was whipped "uncondemned, rould be justified in attempting to resist.

But what was the case of Mr. Lovejoy? It does and yet he was a "Roman citizen." Only think not appear that he ever made any attempt to de- for a moment how Christ and his apostles would fend himself by the law. Did he prosecute the have appeared, shooting at a mob, to defend their rioters when his former presses were destroyed? rights, or even their lives! Will it be said it Did he, in the present case, apply for a legal de- would be madness in them, because they had no fence? Or did he not rather deliberately arm him- hope of success. Not so. In some cases even self and his friends, and take the defence of his popular sentiment was on their side, and yet they rights into his own hands? It was a case too, not forbore. But in no case would it have been of sudden and unexpected assault, but one in which greater madness than it was for Mr. Lovejoy

obtain legal protection, if that was necessary and Will it be said that Mr. Lovejoy did not lose his possible; if it was not necessary, then there was rights as a man and a citizen, because he had beno need of his arming himself and his friends ;- come a minister? I reply, either Mr. L. was enand in doing so, he only held out a kind of chal- gaged in the line of his official duties, as a Chrislenge, which of itself, in an excited state of the tian and a minister, or he was not. If it is a mere public mind, was calculated to gather a mob and question of the rights of citizenship, the course is provoke an attack. If it was necessary, and could a very questionable one-and why should the have been obtained, then, to take another course, Christian cause be identified with it? Why and assume the defence without a legal provision, should ministers and Churches make it a religious was to make private judgment and the will of the matter, and make the man a Christian martyr? party interested, the rule of action, in a case where Why should the Sabbath even, as it has been in the exigency did not require it; and this is the numerous instances, be made the day for bringing very essence of the mob principle. Now, as be- this event publicly before the people; and that too, fore stated, it does not appear, either from the may- in a religious way? In the name of all that is saor's account, or from any other quarter, that such cred in our religion and in the character of the Chrisapplication was made, and therefore Mr. L. had no tian ministry, I protest against this course! It is right to assume that such aid would not be afford-holding Christianity up to the scoff of infidelity. ed him. But suppose the most favorable form of Let political men settle such questions in a politithe case, that the defence was clearly necessary, cal way, but let not the Church, nor her ministers, nor her ordinances, be thrown into this arena, to This would imply that there was a large number conflict for civil rights unto blood; and to award who were determined to resist the establishment of the crown of martyrdom to the man who headed

the community, there could be no hope of main-tle, and he is bound to defend it. If a man's taining the obnoxious press by any other than a house is his castle, it does not follow that another permanent armed garrison. The opposition was man's store is his castle. The best we can make not one of sudden excitement, but of a deliberate, of this is, a question was pending before the pubsettled character, as had been manifested, not mere-lic, of such a character, that one party must yield ly by the acts of the infuriated mobs, but by the the point, or there must be civil war. Civil war deliberate resolutions of the citizens, generally as- was resolved upon by the injured party, as the bet-

their own fortress; whether that fortress were a barn, or a store, or an entrenchment thrown up for the purpose, does not alter the question at all.

[Whole No. 438.

But there is still another aspect in which this transaction is still more objectionable. Make the most of it, it is a mere question of property, of a few hundred dollars' value. The mob said, by the mayor, who was deputed for this purpose, "Give us the press, and we will retire," and this too after one of their number had been shot-and the press from the beginning, was the object of pursuit. Now has a man a right, by the principles of our holy religion, to shed blood to defend a few hundred dollars? and at the same time to expose his own life? Will it be said, principle is involved in the question of property? What principle? The liberty of the press? Then the principle is lost, for that press was taken and destroyed.

But it is added, "to fight for it, although you fail, is not to give it up." I answer, to fail without fighting with carnal weapons, but in the use of a manful moral resistance, is not to give it up. 'The fact is, the support of a principle does not depend upon physical defence of this or that press. A press may be destroyed, but the principle will live. The American people will settle it, and that, too, I trust, without blood, or if blood must be shed. let it be under the sanctions and restraints of legitimate authority. Let the sentiment prevail that a few men in any place may arm themselves to enforce their constitutional rights, whenever they deem the law weak or remiss, and blood may flow from one end of our country to the other. I tremble at such a spirit, and much more do I tremble when I see it exhibited by a Christian ministry, and see Christian ministers waving over its bloody results the protecting banner of the Church.

I have already, perhaps, extended these remarks too far, but there were so many principles and questions involved in this affair, that I could not conveniently contract them. I have a few reflections, and then will conclude. The first is, that the American Anti-Slavery Society has officially sanctioned the course of Mr. Lovejoy. The proof is, that they have officially honored and applauded him, and given him a martyr's crown in their periodicals, their resolutions, and their public meetings, got up on purpose to honor his memory, and for public influence and effect-and all this without a word of disapprobation. The question then is settled, and they must assume the responsibility, unless they change their ground, and own that they have, in this respect, been wrong.

So strong is this feeling of approbation, that several of their editors and agents, who could not before hear of a chaplain being appointed in the navy without publishing their strictures against it, as being a gross prostitution of the Christian ministry, are not only silent as to disapprobation, when a Christian minister is found armed and shedding blood, but they laud him to the skies, and exalt him to a martyr's throne.

This leads the public to a clue to what will be the probable result of this abolition agitation. "The abolitionists," said an experienced and intelliextensive opportunity of understanding this subject, "talk much of peace, but their spirit is that of war." Little did I think, on reading the remark, that it would be so soon verified. But her it is, the very spirit and practice of war. It has and has been responded to through its official organs from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Ocean. If these are its beginnings, where will it end?

I have written the above as though Mr. Lovejoy was the moving and controlling agent in this affair, and so it must be understood. If he was advised to it by others, and if, as has been intimated, those advisers were, one or more of them, Christian ministers, it only shows that this course is the more alarming, because it has an extended ministerial patronage. Besides, Mr. L.'s whole course shows that his was the spirit for such an affray. Hear what the editor of the Colonization Herald says of him. These are his words: " At the session of the general assembly, held at Pittsburgh. in 1836, we, (himself and Mr. Lovejoy,) as delegates to that body, sat together at a table in the aisle of the church. During the discussions on the subject of slavery, frequent and most severewere the remarks which he (Mr. L.) made to me, of the members and their speeches. After some severe remarks one day, we said to him, 'Mr. L., you will be killed, I fear, before two years have passed away.' 'Why do you think so?' said he. Because,' we replied, 'the severity of your language, and the bitterness of the spirit you manifest, if carried out in public, will raise such a storm of ungovernable passions, as will utterly destroy you.' 'Well,' he replied, 'I am determined to fight it out, live or die." Such are the spirit and course of our modern Stephens.

It is common in these days, in which it is too often thought that the end sanctifies the means, to criminate, as an apologist for mobs and an advocate of slavery, all who object any thing to those who are mobbed on account of their abolition measures. If any choose to take that course, in reference to what I have here written, they must do it, and settle it with their conscience. It is no concern of mine. Sure I am, that nothing Mr. Lovejoy did was any justification of the mob; as I am also satisfied, that nothing which the mob did would justify Mr. Lovejoy.

[We have been requested to copy the above into the Herald. It appeared originally in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, and has been copied into the Christian Advocate and Journal, and some other papers. We do not know the writer, but his whole argument is founded on a false basis; hence his whole reasoning is false and inconclusive; and the spirit and temper manifested is directly calculated to screen the Alton mob, and to encourage mob principles and measures. It is just such an article, for which, the Alton mob would have given the writer three

cheers. We ask the candid reader to contrast with the above

REV. E. P. LOVEJOY.

Some who have written and spoken concerning his death, seem to think that every man has right, on his own responsibility, to resist by force of arms, and, if necessary, by taking the life of the aggrossor, any attempt to commit a trespass on his property. This belief is doubtless false; at with both the law of the land and the law of God. The Mosaic statute, Ex. xxii. 2, 3, reads

" If a thief be found breaking up, and be smitten, that he die, there shall no blood be shed for him. Nevertheless, if the sun be risen upon him, there shall be blood shed for him; for he should make full restitution; if he have nothing, then he shall be sold for his theft."

The doctrine is, that for the protection of their property, men must rely upon the courts of law, and not upon the use of arms; that he who, on his own authority, takes the work of protection into his own hands, and kills the thief or other trespasser, whom he ought to have prosecuted, is guilty of murder; and that only in case of burglary by night, by which the sanctity of sleep is violated, and when darkness protects the burglar from detection, may the life of the offender be taken. The equity of this law is manifest, and is recognized by all enlightened codes of criminal juris-

Were those in the warehouse, then, guilty of murder in killing Bishop?

At this distance, without the power to summon witnesses, we ought not to pronounce positively concerning the facts; yet the following points seem to be established :-

1. The party in the warehouse did not assume to act on their own responsibility. They had, or believed they had, the authority of the Mayor for their proceedings. They regarded themselves as under the civil authority for the suppression of a mob; for the prevention of crime.

2. Not merely their property was in danger. They were assailed with deadly weapons-stones, as all agree; rifle balls, as they assert-before they fired upon their assailants. They acted in defence of their lives. No code forbids a man to defend his life against robbers, who assail him with deadly weapons to compel him to deliver his purse or other prop-

3. The attack was by night. The sun was not risen upon them. This circumstance makes an important difference, according to the Mosaic law, and, we believe, according to our law.

It does not appear, then, from the best information obtainable at this distance, that there is any reason for calling the killing of Bishop, murder.

We notice this point particularly, because false and dangerous reasonings are abroad concerning it. There are some, who, having correct views of law, but misinformed, as it appears to us, concerning the facts, pronounce it murder. Others, feeling that they were not guilty of that crime, and yet not knowing how to defend them, resort to doctrines, which if generally received and acted on, would unhinge society, and fill the land with blood. They cannot be defended on the ground that every man has a right to kill every trespasser on his property, for that doctrine is false and murderous; nor on the ground that the property, in this case, was a printing press,-for a press is no more sacred than other property, and may not be defended by measures which would be unlawful in the defence of other property. Neither can they be defended on the ground that the government was inefficient, and an appeal to the courts would be useless. That plea, if admitted, would abrogate law entirely; for any man might assert that the courts are ineffi cient, whenever he should choose to dispense with them. And besides; the hearts of all men are in the hands of God; and it was not possible for them to know that public sentiment would not, in a few months, or weeks, give efficiency to the courts, and to them ample redress and protection. Let them, then, be defended from the charge of murder, o which, unless we are astonishingly misinformed con cerning facts, they are not guilty; but let us not in defending them, give currency to doctrines, which if prevalent, cannot fail to fill the land with crime an

Were they right-morally right-in calling upo the civil authority to protect them by force of arms

Those whose extreme "peace principles" lea them to deny the right of government to sustain is self by force, can settle this question very easily i the negative. To others, it may present some diffi culty; because no one definite rule can be laid dow for the guidance of men in all cases of the kind, by something must frequently be left to the sound discretion of honest men. For the sake of clearness we will consider this question, as it must have presented itself to their minds, when they found then selves in actual need of that protection; leaving th question, whether that need was brought upon their by their own fault, to be considered at another time

In Acts xxi. 31-33, is an account of the rescue.

Paul from a mob by the Roman soldiery, at the conmand of the chief captain, who seems to have bee entrusted with police authority. Another similar in stance is recorded in Acts xxiii. 10. In the latter pa. of the same chapter, we learn that Paul was inforn. ed of a plot to get up a riot and take his life, and the he applied to the chief captain for protection; in corsequence of which he was sent by night, with a mi' itary escort for his defence, to Cesaren. We do no find that the Apostles were made infallible in the: conduct, and therefore we do not suppose apostol. examples to be always binding, though its correc. ness ought not to be denied without very conclusive scriptural authority; but we think the candid readeof these passages will be persuaded that the conducof Paul is recorded with approbation. We have ver; high authority, therefore, for believing that a man i danger may rightfully demand such protection from the civil power. Other scriptural instances migl be quoted; but it is needless. For what, indeed should government exist at all, if not to protect the persons and property of men from the lawless aggres sions of the unprincipled? And if it ought to exifor that purpose, surely those who need its protectio may rightfully use it for that purpose. Otherwise, th magistrate would not be a terror to them that do evid but would bear the sword in vain.

We say, then, when they found themselves in a tual danger from unlawful violence, they had a right to demand the protection of the civil power, and the force should be used for their protection if necess ry, and to whatever extent it might prove necessary

Their previous misconduct, if they were guilty of | At our first lectures in the place, few attended; but | them spoke well, and gave praise to the Great Spirit, they have heard of the cruelties of slaveholders, and the my, could not deprive them of this right. It is the for our encouragement, our congregation continued day arrives. The supposition that Christian or min-

Je 6. 11 300 50 50

There are other points, the consideration of which will develope important principles, the discussion of which we must defer.

Revivals.

"When a people are in peace, united together, and ontinue constant in prayer to the Lord for a revival of is word, they must have success."

REVIVALS .- We hardly ever knew a time when the ecounts of revivals in various parts of the State were nore numerous, or when there were so many found able to lead in protracted meetings. A few years ago, a very preach or conduct these meetings; but now we hear of rethren in all directions engaged in them, with signal avor on their labors. How is this? Is there more simplicity, more preaching of Jesus Christ, more depth of only such. How blessed for churches and ministers to remember this, and keep God's glory singly in view.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. WORCESTER, MASS.

Ba. Brown—The work of the Lord is still in glo-rious progress in this place. A brighter day than this we have not yet seen, though it is nearly seven weeks since the work commenced. The subjects of the work now, are principally men who have "come to years." Monday evening last, there were upwards f twenty persons forward for prayers, six of only were females. The next evening, about the same number came forward, among whom were only two females. Last evening, the number was much greater, and greater, I think, than at any preceding neeting, mostly men of adult years. I name this simply because it is so frequently said, that revivals are principally confined to "children and silly

Since I wrote you last (Feb. 1st), the number of converts named in that communication has swelled to more than two hundred. We have a meeting of some sort every evening, and witness new mani-

all the praise.
Yours affectionately, J. PORTER.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. WILLIAMSBURGH, MASS.

Br. Brown-A short time since, I sent you an ac ount of a preachers' meeting on the Springfield Disrict, and stated that at some future period, I would give some further information of a pleasing revival

f religion which was then in progress. The work has been very extensive, reaching to alnany have professedly experienced religion since the encement of the revival, probably not less than wo hundred. Ninety-six have united with the M. E. Church on probation, and seventy-five have been reeived into the Congregational Church in this place Our meetings are still very interesting, and s

are yet inquiring, "What must I do to be saved?"

I trust that the good work will continue to progress,
and that many more will yet turn on the Lord's side. ances seem to indicate that this will be the

Yours truly, WM. SMITH. Feb. 8.

CUMMINGTON, MASS. Br. Brown-The Lord is reviving his work here in power. A protracted meeting commenced here the first of December, which is not yet closed. More than one hundred persons have been converted to God. The work has spread into Plainfield, Chesterfield and Windsor, like fire in dry stubble.

GEO. W. GREEN.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MANSFIELD, MASS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Br. Brown-We have been having good times here, and the Lord is still with us, though there is some less interest now, than a few weeks since. Pray for us, that the Lord would continue to favor us here, with the outpouring of his Holy Spirit.

Yours, &c. Feb. 12.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. WESTFIELD CIRCUIT.

Ba. Brown—In praise to Him from whom all blessings flow, I would give information to the friends of Zion of our prosperity on Westfield circuit. It will be remembered that, in my last communication, I gave information in addition to the good work of conversions, that, in another part of my circuit, several had arisen for prayer. With the advice of my colleague, E. Putnam, I appointed protracted meeting in the place above referred to, al re than three or four praying souls in the place. Yet, the Lord has done work marvellous in our eyes. Now there are more than forty, who are engaged in rehearsing the story of redeeming grace. We have here formed a class, numbering nineteen, and, with the addition of those who have united with other classes, will make the

nett increase the present control others are waiting for an opportunity.

A. C. Smith. Troy, Vt., Feb. 8, 1838.

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. GUILFORD CIRCUIT, VT.

Br. Brown-The Lord, in the plentitude of hi mercy, has been pleased to favor us in this place with his awakening and converting grace. Between forty and fifty have professed to find peace with God since the commencement of the present conference year, and between thirty and forty within the precincts of this circuit, have united with us or At a protracted meeting, held at Vernon, we were favored with the presence of the Lord, and with the manifestation of his saving power, in the conversion of souls. About forty came to the altar for prayer, and many of them found the Saviour to

Before this recent revival, it is presumed the town of Vernon was without a parallel in New England.
If I am not misinformed, but one family altar existed in town, where the morning and evening obla-tion was offered up to the God of heaven. Al-though through the benevolence of a now deceased lady, the interest of two thousand dollars was annu ally to be appropriated by the inhabitants, to suppor the gospel, they had no stated preaching except Uni versalist and Unitarian, and but little interest was manifested about the subject of salvation.

right of every man, even the vilest criminal. The filled to overflowing, and many were inquiring what all their sins for his Son's name, and we were able to Mr. Preston? Is it wise to wink at such enormous wick. pricted murderer, under sentence of death, has a they must do to be saved. We then appointed a right to live in safety to the day appointed for his ex- protracted meeting, and although the respectable cution, and may rightfully call on the magistrate to people of the place were favorable to us and our protect him, by the use of all necessary force, till that meetings, we met with great opposition from the lay arrives. The supposition that Christian or min-baser sort. They first attempted to fasten us out of sterial character deprives a man of this right, is too resorted to every means which their depraved hearts the meeting-house; but not satisfied with this, they absurd to need refutation. Paul was both a Christian and a Christian minister. God has not instituted government for the exclusive benefit of the ungodly. removed a large number of the windows from th house, and secreted them in the neighboring woods: but through the assistance of Divine grace, we continued our meeting twelve days, the devil and Universalists to the contrary notwithstanding. And let God be praised, victory turned on the side of Zion, and many were convicted from the error of their ways. Last Sabbath we held our quarterly meeting n Vernon; there was a very visible reformation our congregation; although many were assembled all were serious and attentire, no one offered to mo lest or make us afraid. We call on our brethren to praise God with us, that the desert has begun to

A. WEBSTER. Yours, &c. Guilford, Feb. 15, 1838.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. TOLLAND, CONN.

Br. Brown-Since my last, we have had a serie of evening meetings in Tolland street, which resulted devotion, more of an entire reliance on the arm of the in the quickening and strengthening of the members Lord? The Lord does honor those who honor Him, and of the church, and in the conversion of others to God in the quickening and strengthening of the members Some have joined here and in the North class, and some in South Bolton.

We are now using extra efforts at our Sabbath ap-pointment in Bolton. The meetings are solemn, spir-itual and interesting, and I trust will result in much good. If so, you may hear from me again. In the mean time, we beg an interest in the prayers of all, and especially those who are acquainted with the sins and errors of this place. Yours truly,

Feb. 10.

L. Peirce.

Missionary.

Feb. 10.

MISSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the Weseyan Methodist Magazine for December, 1837. They are part of a letter written by Rev. George Green, and dated Graham's Town, June 23, 1837.

The native services are still numerously attended and it is truly a delightful spectacle to behold about three hundred natives of different tribes and nations, assembled on the Lord's day morning and evening, to hear the word of salvation, and to worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness. The attention of the na tives during divine service, is very observable; they festations of Divine power. Our colored friends seem to drink in, as it were, the life-giving word continue to share largely in the work. To God be While the preacher is addressing them, there is gen seem to drink in, as it were, the life-giving word. erally a profound silence, interrupted only occasion ally by the sighings of the contrite heart, or the breathings of fervent and heartfelt prayer. Many of these are members of our society, and are adorning the gospel of Christ. Surely the Lord has done something for Africa already; and these are a "kind of first fruits" of the glorious harvest that shall follow.

A few days ago, one was brought to a class meet ing when I was present, who in a very simple nteresting manner, stated how she had been led hith er. She had lived, she said, in darkness many years not thinking that she had a soul, or that there Saviour. One evening slie heard some Fingoes sing ing a Kafir hymn, in which she observed frequently he name of Jesus. She felt an irresistible desire to know who Jesus was. She inquired of the singers. They told her Jesus was the Saviour of sinners, the Lover of mankind, who had died for the sins of the world. At this she said her heart grew sore, and she felt that she was the sinner for whom Jesus had died: and now, she said, "I desire to forsake sin, and t serve and love Jesus for ever, because he has so loved me; and I hope I shall be allowed to come to the class." We accordingly admitted her on trial.

The following letter, which we copy from the Christian Guardian, it will be perceived by the signature, was written by a native Indian. What encouragement to send the Indians the gospel, and the blessed word of eternal truth.

Muncey Mission, Dec. 27, 1837. REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER-I send the followwords for your excellent paper, if you think them of sufficient importance.-It is now about thirteen years since my parents experienced the religion o Jesus Christ, and have since been with the peo ple termed Christians. After their conversion, enabled to go to school at Grape Island, where I enjoyed a great opportunity in learning to read the good Book of God. And this good book taught me that there is a great God in heaven, who made heaven and earth by his Word; made all things of nothing made man out of the dust, and gave him a so which shall live for ever. I learned these instead of those superstitious ways of my parents, who used to tell me that there are many gods, and was just going to try and get one of them to bless me. But I had to fast, my face blackened with coal (I suppose that the god may know that I was fasting) before I could obtain a blessing. But the good Book tells me that whenever I want to fast I must anoint myself, wash my face, and that the Great Father who sees all secrets shall reward me openly.

And after I was learned to read this good Book which told me all about God, and his Son Jesus Christ; how he came into the world to save sinners, the Indians as well as the white people, I then thought about the poor Indians in the far Western woods, which never heard the good news which we have graciously heard and received; of times I prayed to the Great Spirit to give me sufficient grace and love in my heart, that I might go and teach my Indian friends' children the good Book; so the Great Spirit heard my prayers, and about two years ago I was called to go to French River with Thomas Fraser, and spent only four months with the Indians, as we were obliged to leave on account of their beit nett increase the present conference year, seventy; and scattered here and there in the rocky forests of the and remained there until last April, when I was called again to come up to this place (where I am now writing to you) to fill up the interpreter's place, as sickness prevented him of his staying here, and went ome to his friends at Credit.

I am now happy to inform you that there is goodly number here in this Mission, tending towards the heavenly rest which remainest for the people of God. Many a time we have been visited by the Holy Ghost, notwithstanding all the trials which we mee

on account of the strong wicked Pagans around us.
Last Sunday, and Monday, which was the day call ed Christmas, we had good meetings. At 7 o'clock, Br. Waldron, the Missionary, preached to us very feelingly from St. Luke ii. 11, and explained to us the in which we ought to keep Christmas. In stead of going about the white settlements to get th fire-water, called by the Indians Weskeh, for our stomachs, we collect together in the house of God asking for that living water for our souls, which is able to queuch our thirst, and is far better than the fire-water, because this Weskeh cannot quench ou thirst, but would cause us to sink into everlasting per dition; but the living water which cometh down heaven, would cause a spring in our hearts which would spring up unto everlas we then had a Love-feast, in drinking, and eating cakes together, and then spent some time in speaking what the Lord has done for us. Most of

for his great goodness and mercy in sparing them enormous wickedness of slaveholding. Has Dr. Capen while in their sins, and who had graciously pardoned ever expressed his disapprobation of that ruffian threat of

"Tis thee I love, for thee alone I shed my tears and make my moan; Where'er I am, where'er I rove, I meet the chiest of my love." I meet the object of my love." I am, Dear Sir, your unworthy Servant,

JOSEPH MARSDEN. alias KEWAGAHPOWHWEN,

Interpreter at Muncey Missio

Lee, Minister of the M. E. Church: Watertown, their course, N. Y., 1836.

VIII.. "Objections to Universalism Stated."

gant style, which is admirably adapted to the close argumentation of the author. It could not be expected that such a work, at the present time, would be entirely original; but I think no one, after having it, will hesitate to award to Mr. L. th credit of having wielded the old weapons in a very able manner! Nor do I say it is destitute of originality; but I imagine its chief merit will be found to consist in the very clear and logical manner in which the subject is placed before the mind.

From a slight acquaintance with Mr. Lee, I am happy to speak in his praise as a Christian and a Christian minister; and I caunot do a better service to five have already been converted, and undoubtedly hun the lovers of close argument in favor of truth, than to dreds are awakened. Our house has been crowded in commend his work to their attention.

John Johnston. Wesleyan University, Feb. 2d, 1838.

A FORTUNE.- I called at one place where the family had no Bible. On naming my business, the wo-man of the house looked wishfully and said, "I would Oneida Conference, advertises in the Auburn Banner be very glad to get a Bible, but have no money—
when will you pass this way again?" I replied, if
she had no money, and wished a Bible, I would give
members and friends of the M. E. Church, to bewared her one, at which her eyes sparkled with joy. I then drew a Bible from my saddle bags, and gave it to her. On receiving it, she clasped it to her breast, and said, winter of 1834-35, and was then published in the Chief. I have been wanting a Bible for a long time; but was not able to buy one. Now I have got a fortune;
—thank the Lord, I have got a fortune." I told her that the Bible was the word of God, which would inform her how to get a fortune in heaven. She replied, "Yes, yes, that is it, and I thank the Lord I have now got a Bible."—Maryland Bible Society Report.

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1838.

RESOLUTION OF THE S. C. CONFERENCE. Resolutions similar to those passed in the Georgia Con-

erence, were introduced into the South Carolina Conference at its late session, but some members objected to them, on account of " the mischievous use which they said might be made of them in some parts of the country, where some sought to take up the time, and pervert the business of conference, with debates of abolition. Dr. Capers took the position, that slavery as it exists in

the United States, is not a moral evil, and expressed his conviction, that this sentiment was universally held, not only by the ministers of the South Carolina Conference, but by the whole South! He proposed the following resolution as a substitute, which was unanimously adopted :

Whereas we hold that the subject of slavery in these United States is not one proper for the action of the Church, but is exclusively appropriate to the civil authorties, therefore,
Resolved, That this conference will not intermeddle with

it, farther than to express our regret that it has ever been

tion of the subject of slavery into the Georgia Confering some wrong doings at the North, but with reference per a depraved appetite for scandal. also to the General Conference? It will do, then, for Southern Conferences to pass resolutions intended to convey reproofs to Northern Conferences; but for Northern Conferences to do the same thing, is a great crime. We have here an exemplification of the extreme superciliousness and arrogance of the South. How much do we witness of this on the floor of Congress, from Southsuperciliousness or bluster, will move the North from its purpose; and that purpose is, never to cease its warfare against slavery, until it becomes extinct. As a general thing, the North are enemies to slavery, and they never can become reconciled to its existence in this Union. We are already a song and a by-word among the nations of the earth. Where is the pride of the South, to say nothing of its sense of moral justice?

Slavery, according to Dr. Capers, is not a moral evil, as talk about drunkenness." t exists in the United States. Will he please inform us If not, where is it so? Does the Doctor mean that it is not an evil in any sense, or does he mean that it is not an evil in any sense, or does he mean that it is not a moral evil, but is an evil of some other character? Will he condescend to gratify us by an answer to these questions, and tell us at the same time what he thinks of Mr. Wesley's declaration, that " American Slavery is the to the example set by our blessed Lord, than any sect of vilest which ever saw the sun?"

Will he also be so good as to inform us, why it is, that Southern people exhibit so much ill-will, and we might say even malignity, against that class in the North, called bolitionists? If the South is right on this point, why not exhibit a little more Christian forbearance, and endeavor to win over the ignorant and the wayward? The spirit now exhibited, is that of fiends, rather than of Christians. Look at the public whipping of Dresser in Nashmock trial, himself being at the same time a member of that church! Was this a wise procedure? That man has since become an Anti-Slavery lecturer. He relates, wherever he goes, the story of his wrongs, while thousands listen to him with breathless attention,-and if indifferent before, immediately become zealous converts to the cause he advocates. Has Dr. Capers ever denounced this act of the Nashville Presbyterians?

Look at the chivalrous threat of Mr. Preston from South What is the effect of this threat? We will inform the practise and pursue this way through the liquid wave, Doctor. Every Anti-Slavery lecturer takes the newspaper containing this threat, carries it before his audience, eads it, and comments upon the spirit which prompts the Beecher, son of Dr. Beecher, has been ejected from the utterance of such a murderous threat. Beside this, it Presidency of Illinois College, at Jacksonville, on account soon reaches almost every man, woman and child in New of his abolitionism. England; for it is common here for almost every family to take a newspaper. What is the consequence of all way that treading on the camomile plant hinders its this? It is, the people are confirmed in the many stories growth; or throwing oil on fire, puts it out.

enormous wickedness of slaveholding. Has Dr. Capers

No party in this country, or any other, perhaps, ever gained ground with such rapid strides, as the Anti-Slavery party is now gaining ground at the North. Their sue. cess, we assure Dr. Capers, is owing in a great measure, to the foolish and inconsistent course adopted by many prominent Southern Christians, as well as politicians They are aiding very essentially, as we have shown above. the very cause they strive to oppose. This is literally true, though no very great compliment to their wisdom or Universalism Examined and Refuted; by LUTHER shrewdness; to say nothing of the moral character of

Nor is the North passive in this agency. The North is a neat duodecimo volume of 300 pages, has contributed in a great measure, to bring about this laand is divided into eight Chapters. Chap. I. treats of the "Original State of Man;" Chap. II., "The Fall of the First Man, and Consequent Corruption of Human Nature; Chap. 111., "Atonement;" Chap. IV., "Salvation from Future Punishment;" Chap. IV., "On the Punishment of Sin in the Future State; Chap. VI., "On Endless Punishment; Chap. VII. "Universalists' Arguments Anguaged." Chap. "Universalists' Arguments Answered;" Chap. South. But what will the South think, when it comes to know, for that time will come, the whole truth concerning From a cursory examination of this excellent volume, I think I hazard nothing in saying, it is just what it professes to be, a refutation of Universalism. It is written in a clear and perspicuous, if not an elehave opposed with such bitter virulence, the cause Anti-Slavery, and who are accountable in the sight God, for the unchristian, ruffian, and murderous principle which they have infused into the South.

> REVIVAL AT NEWBURYPORT .- We have had the privilege of perusing a private letter from Br. J. Hascall to Br. B. Otheman, from which we make the following

"The Lord has heard our prayers, and is reviving hir work gloriously among us. I should think that twentyevery part. The work is not confined to the old people but the middle aged and the young are seeking the Lord, Two of the Sabbath School have been converted, and thers are serious."

AN ARRANT IMPOSTOR .- Rev. Z. Paddock, of the winter of 1834-35, and was then published in the Chris tian Advocate and Journal. He then called himself & muel Sweetman. He was also advertised in the sam paper of December 29th. A few months since, he was preaching in Virginia. He is thus described by Rev. Stephen G. Roszell, of the Conference:

He is in stature about five feet seven or eight inches. His hair is of a light red color: his evebrows and evelashes are white: his face is slightly distigured by ves-tiges of the small pox. and he has immediately above the eft eye, a very prominent scar.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION. - A Convention of the ditors in Virginia, was held at Richmond, in that State. n January. The Committee in relation to publishers of newspapers and their subscribers, stated in their report, that the arduous labors and large expenditures requisite for publishing newspapers and other periodicals, have been paid for by the subscribers, on the general average, with less punctuality and certainty, and with more about ment of the just amount, by partial or total losses of dues, and by the cost of postage and of commissions, and other expenses of collections, than in any other trade or business of importance and necessity to the public.

The Convention passed a number of resolutions, one of which is, that no publication shall be sent to the order of any new or unknown subscriber, unless paid for in advance; and another, that the names of delinquent subscribers shall be stricken from the mail book.

Another committee reported excellent resolutions which were adopted, in regard to the spirit and style of conducting newspapers; one of which is, that editors, it discussing points with their brethren of the quill, should use only the name of the newspaper, and that editorial intercourse should always be marked by amenity, court-Does Dr. Capers mean to say, and the S. C. Conference esy, good feelings, and kindness: thus setting an example likewise, by this resolution, that they regret the introduc- to correspondents. The Convention also, in one of its resolutions, very properly recommends the dis ence? Do they indeed regret its introduction there? If useful facts, or general knowledge, and of such matter a so, why did Dr. Capers say in Conference, that his intention in introducing the resolution was, not only of reprov-

A Roman Catholic paper was established in this city six or seven years since, which was at that time called the Jesuit,-by the way, a very significant and appropriate name ;-it afterward took the name of the Pilot ; but about the time Mr. Pepper, the editor, died, the paper itself died. Some time last week, we received the "Boston Pilot" among our exchange papers, Vol. 1, No. 2. the way of exchange, we sent the Herald, at the same time calling the attention of the editor to the articles which have recently appeared in the Herald, in relation

"Keep your trash—we want none of it: When you are cured of your fanaticism, it will be time for you to

In the eyes of Roman Catholics, all Protestants are not other eminent reformers and henefactors of their race, every abusive epithet which they can command. Yet, according to their own account, they are a denomination, which come nearer, in all their words, actions, and spirit, Christians in the world!

THE DEAF MUTES AND THE BLIND .- The Richnond Enquirer states, that the people of Richmond have recently been much gratified, excited and astonished, by an exhibition in that city, of deaf mutes from New York City, and of some blind pupils from the institution in Boston. The consequence was, that a memorial from the citizens of Richmond was immediately presented to the ville, by members of the Presbyterian church, after a Legislature, for the establishment of a State Asylum for both classes of these unfortunate persons, of whom there are supposed to be a thousand in the State.

BAPTIST CHART .- We learn from the Virginia Conference Journal, that, somewhere at the South, the Baptists have published a chart, which represents the Church of Christ as situated on an island, entirely surround with water, and that to get to this church, or gain admission within its pale, it is necessary to go through the Carolina, in the Senate of the U. States, to hang every water! Thus implanting the idea, that they alone, who

The Vermont Telegraph states, that President

This is hindering the cause of abolitionism in the same

FEBRUARY 21, 1838.

BR. BROWN-I was prevented by sickn you on Monday, the 12th inst., otherwise name of the gentleman, an account of wl you published in the Herald of Decemb have been corrected. His name is Edu Ingot. He is now a resident of Cincinna the time of his conversion, resided in a se

the interior of that State. I do not know whether the gentlemen gator had an interview with Mr. Inskip wh but should they wish for an interview wit have an opportunity when he next visits

will probably be in a few months. Mr. Inskip is not ashamed of the rel since it has become the power of God to himself and family; nor will he be at all the appearance of a host of infidels.

Yours truly, Feb. 17, 1838.

Since the publication of our last, M called upon us with a request to insert a in reply to our remarks in the last He statement does not materially differ from ed. The most important point in which that he saw Mr. Sleeper on the side walk store! Mr. B. states that he called to but he was out, and before he could call a left the city.

Not long after the publication of this re version, we stated that Mr. I.'s son, who ment of his conversion, is now a preache We can now add, that he is a travelling M E. Church, and a member of the Ph ference. His name is John S. Inskip, and on the 41st page of the last Minutes.

It may be that some of our readers, he the interesting relation alluded to, by the pe so many Christians have been gratified, occasioned so much uneasiness among Inf be found in the Herald of Dec. 13. We again, if its publication should be called for

ZEBULON; or the Moral Claims of Sea enforced. By Rev. John Harris, of Epsom ther of "Mammon," the "Great Teache American from the third Loudon edition. Kendall & Lincoln. We have already spoken of Mr. Harris

terms of high commendation. Now Roll more, we do not hesitate to pronounce Harris as the greatest living writer. N has read the "Great Teacher" and " hesitate to pronounce them the production mind. The work under consideration, di author equal scope; but it treats upon a s importance, and one which ought deeply American community. We hope this wo by every Christian, at least.

MAINE STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SC learn from the Christian Mirror, that the at Augusta, on the 31st ult., and continu three days. More than one hundred deleg bers of the Society were present. Twent tions were passed, from which we extract

Resolved, That the violent opposition of at the South against the sentiment that slar grievous sin against God and man, proves ment is true, and that this truth has reached. sciences; for, had we undertaken to prove no right to hold brute beasts as articles of would undoubtedly have met our efforts w pity and contempt, and treated them as regard.

Resolved. That the slave-holding State.

nce in maintaining the system of sting the rebukes, and disregarding resisting the rebukes, and disregarding enlightened nations, are bringing contemp government, and shutting themselves out pathies and communion of the christianize Resolved, That as abolitionists, under (for the promulgation and final triumph of ples upon the invincible power of moral that therefore we discountenance any resystence in proposition the Arti Slaveres.

violence in promoting the Anti-Slavery ca The following remarks upon the duties of an editor, are from the pen of the editor

Commercial Advertiser :-"It is a thorny path-that trodden by country. Close application, severe labor, go—small income—much talk about the ithe press, but very little allowed to it by i quantity of praise while serving the integral and twice the quantity of abuse from every country of the co current of whose opinions and prejudices ject or thing, you happen to run counter. its toils, its pains, penalties and perplexities has pleasures—not the least of which is and then, to serve a friend, help the po

ANNUAL REPORT of the American Pl ciety. Boston : Marsh, Capen & Lyon. About a year since, a Society was form called the American Physiological Societ report of the Society is a document of 148 ides many interesting remarks and pro contains, 1st. Cases of recovery from disc the vegetable system. 2. Cases of recover

age. 3. Experiments made by persons in laborers. 4. Cases of bringing up on vege This Report embraces valuable information formation as intimately concerns all who good health, and live long. We advise all

BOSTON LADIES, EIGHTY YEARS in the American Annals, an account of the affection of a Society for Encouraging Industry, he which occasion Boston Common presented in the afternoon, about 300 young femal cently dressed, appeared on the Common at wheels. The wheels were placed regrows, and a female was seated at each weavers also appeared cleanly dressed, it their own weaving. One of them, workin a stage, was carried on men's shoulders, An immense number of spectators interesting spectacle. The Rev at this interesting spectacle.

at this interesting spectacle. The Rev preached a discourse, and a collection was benefit of the institution."

Ladies of Boston whirling three hun wheels! These were afterwards the m fused British tea—and who never saw ap if a thousand delicate ladies could now city, at their pianos, where one old fashion sel could be found at the healthy exercise of wheel?

We do not know who to credit for the matters but little, as similar language is use day, by a certain class of croakers, when a between past and present times comes up conversation. If we knew the writer, we ask him if he considers the introduction of jenny and the water-loom, no improves common spinning wheel and loom; and who consider it better on the whole, to shut up and woollen factories in the country, and g spinning wheel. The language certainly sthat it would be better to do so.

The witless sarcasms too, which occasion the papers, respecting ladies playing the p bot come with a very good grace from the whose members may be found nearly all moking and chewing, rum-drinking, carding, horse-racing, and gambling, there is pesides numerous other idle and vicious ha hey have heard of the cruelties of slaveholders, and the normous wickedness of slaveholding. Has Dr. Capers ever expressed his disapprobation of that ruffian threat of Mr. Preston? Is it wise to wink at such enormous wick.

No party in this country, or any other, perhaps, ever gained ground with such rapid strides, as the Anti-Slavery party is now gaining ground at the North. Their suc. ess, we assure Dr. Capers, is owing in a great measure. o the foolish and inconsistent course adopted by many prominent Southern Christians, as well as politicians, They are aiding very essentially, as we have shown above, he very cause they strive to oppose. This is literally rue, though no very great compliment to their wisdom or hrewdness; to say nothing of the moral character of

heir course Nor is the North passive in this agency. The North as contributed in a great measure, to bring about this lamentable state of things at the South, by denouncing in inmeasured terms, the members of Anti-Slavery Socieies-by representing them as composed of fanatics and nadmen-by slandering their characters, and misrepreenting their measures. This has been done from the promptings of a mean and servile spirit, to conciliate the South. But what will the South think, when it comes to know, for that time will come, the whole truth concerning this matter? With what stern indignation will they re. buke those who have deceived them on this point. envy not the peace of mind of those at the North, who Anti-Slavery, and who are accountable in the sight of God, for the unchristian, ruffian, and murderous principles which they have infused into the South.

REVIVAL AT NEWBURYPORT .- We have had the privilege of perusing a private letter from Br. J. Hascall to Br. B. Otheman, from which we make the following

"The Lord has heard our prayers, and is reviving his work gloriously among us. I should think that twentyfive have already been converted, and undoubtedly hundreds are awakened. Our house has been crowded in every part. The work is not confined to the old people, but the middle aged and the young are seeking the Lord. Two of the Sabbath School have been converted, and others are serious."

AN ARRANT IMPOSTOR .- Rev. Z. Paddock, of the Oneida Conference, advertises in the Auburn Banner a man calling himself Charles P. Knight, as an arrant impostor, and warns the Christian public, particularly the mbers and friends of the M. E. Church, to beware of him. He is the same individual who shamefully imposed upon the Methodist Society in Utica, New York, in the winter of 1834-35, and was then published in the Chris tian Advocate and Journal. He then called himself &s. muel Sweetman. He was also advertised in the same paper of December 29th. A few months since, he was preaching in Virginia. He is thus described by Rev Stephen G. Roszell, of the Conference:

He is in stature about five feet seven or eight inches. His hair is of a light red color: his eyebrows and eyelashes are white: his face is slightly distigured by ves-tiges of the small pox, and he has immediately above the left eye, a very prominent scar.

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The Convention passed a number of resolutions, one of which is, that no publication shall be sent to the order of any new or unknown subscriber, unless paid for in advance; and another, that the names of delinquent subscribers shall be stricken from the mail book.

Another committee reported excellent resolutions, which were adopted, in regard to the spirit and style of conducting newspapers; one of which is, that editors, in discussing points with their brethren of the quill, should use only the name of the newspaper, and that editorial intercourse should always be marked by amenity, courtesy, good feelings, and kindness: thus setting an example dents. The Convention also, in one of its resolutions, very properly recommends the dissemination of useful facts, or general knowledge, and of such matter as will tend to refine, enlighten and improve, in preference to articles which merely gratify a vitiated taste, or pamper a depraved appetite for scaudal.

TA Roman Catholic paper was established in this city six or seven years since, which was at that time called the Jesuit, -by the way, a very significant and appropriste name ;-it afterward took the name of the Pilot; but about the time Mr. Pepper, the editor, died, the paper itself died. Some time last week, we received the "Boston Pilot" among our exchange papers, Vol. 1, No. 2. Supposing it to have been resuscitated, and sent to us by the way of exchange, we sent the Herald, at the same time calling the attention of the editor to the articles which have recently appeared in the Herald, in relation to the sufferings of the Irish, and the causes of these sufferings. In a day or two, the papers were returned, upon one of which was written the following:

"Keep your trash-we want none of it: When you are cured of your fanaticism, it will be time for you talk about drunkenness."

In the eyes of Roman Catholics, all Protestants are not only heretics, but fanatics. They call Luther a devil; and such men as Wesley, Whitefield, and numerous other eminent reformers and benefactors of their race, every abusive epithet which they can command. Yet, according to their own account, they are a denomination, which come nearer, in all their words, actions, and spirit, to the example set by our blessed Lord, than any sect of Christians in the world!

THE DEAF MUTES AND THE BLIND .- The Richmond Enquirer states, that the people of Richmond have recently been much gratified, excited and astonished, by an exhibition in that city, of deaf mutes from New York City, and of some blind pupils from the institution in Boston. The consequence was, that a memorial from the citizens of Richmond was immediately presented to the Legislature, for the establishment of a State Asylum for both classes of these unfortunate persons, of whom there are supposed to be a thousand in the State.

BAPTIST CHART .- We learn from the Virginia Conference Journal, that, somewhere at the South, the Baptists have published a chart, which represents the Church of Christ as situated on an island, entirely surrounded with water, and that to get to this church, or gain admission within its pale, it is necessary to go through the water! Thus implanting the idea, that they alone, who practise and pursue this way through the liquid wave, are infallible.

The Vermont Telegraph states, that President Beecher, son of Dr Beecher, has been ejected from the Presidency of Illinois College, at Jacksonville, on account of his abolitionism.

This is hindering the cause of abolitionism in the same way that treading on the camomile plant hinders its growth; or throwing oil on fire, puts it out.

the interior of that State.

will probably be in a few months.

since it has become the power of God to the salvation of himself and family; nor will he be at all intimidated by the appearance of a host of infidels. J. SLEEPER.

Yours truly,

called upon us with a request to insert a communication already introduced it into several societies. in reply to our remarks in the last Herald; but as his tatement does not materially differ from ours, we declined. The most important point in which it differs, is, that he saw Mr. Sleeper on the side walk, instead of the Harmonist in terms of high praise. store! Mr. B. states that he called to see Mr. Inskip, but he was out, and before he could call again, Mr. I. ha left the city.

Not long after the publication of this remarkable con version, we stated that Mr. I.'s son, who was the instrument of his conversion, is now a preacher of the gospel. We can now add, that he is a travelling preacher in the M. E. Church, and a member of the Philadelphia Conference. His name is John S. Inskip, and may be found on the 41st page of the last Minutes.

It may be that some of our readers, have overlooked the interesting relation alluded to, by the perusal of which, so many Christians have been gratified, and which has occasioned so much uncasiness among Infidels. It may be found in the Herald of Dec. 13. We will insert it again, if its publication should be called for.

ZEBULON; or the Moral Claims of Seamen stated and enforced. By Rev. John Harris, of Epsom, England, auther of " Mammon," the "Great Teacher," &c. First American from the third London edition. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln

We have already spoken of Mr. Harris's writings, in more, we do not hesitate to pronounce the Rev. John the boundary question." Harris as the greatest living writer. No person, who has read the "Great Teacher" and "Mammon," will hesitate to pronounce them the productions of a gigantic mind. The work under consideration, did not afford the author equal scope; but it treats upon a subject of great importance, and one which ought deeply to interest the American community. We hope this work will be read

MAINE STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—We learn from the Christian Mirror, that this Society met at Augusta, on the 31st ult., and continued in session three days. More than one hundred delegates and memthree days. More than one hundred delegates and members of the Society were present. Twenty-nine resolu tions were passed, from which we extract the following : Resolved, That the violent opposition of our brethren the South against the sentiment that slave holding is a prievous sin against God and man, proves that this senti-ment is true, and that this truth has reached their consciences; for, had we undertaken to prove that they had no right to hold brute beasts as articles of property, they would undoubtedly have met our efforts with the smile of pity and contempt, and treated them as unworthy of

regard.

Resolved. That the slave-holding States, by their per Resolved, That the slave-holding States, by their persistence in maintaining the system of slavery, and by resisting the rebukes, and disregarding the wisdom of enlightened nations, are bringing contempt on republican government, and shutting themselves out from the sympathies and communion of the christianized world.

Resolved, That as abolitionists, under God we depend for the promulgation and final triumph of our holy principles upon the invincible power of moral weapons; and that therefore we discountenance any resort to physical violence in promoting the Anti-Slavery cause.

of an editor, are from the pen of the editor of the N. Y. vote of 274 to 110.

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"It is a thorny path-that trodden by editors in this the press, but very little allowed to it by the people—any quantity of praise while serving the interest of others— and twice the quantity of abuse from every body, to the current of whose opinions and prejudices, upon any subject or thing, you happen to run counter. Still, with all its tolls, its pains, penalties and perplexities, the profession has pleasures—not the least of which is the ability now and these counters. and then, to serve a friend, help the poor, and to deal hadly with an enemy."

ARNUAL REPORT of the American Physiological Socisty. Boston: Marsh, Capen & Lyon.

About a year since, a Society was formed in this city, alled the American Physiological Society. The annual report of the Society is a document of 148 pages, and besides many interesting remarks and profitable hints, it mntains, 1st. Cases of recovery from disease by adopting the vegetable system. 2. Cases of recovery, even in old age. 3. Experiments made by persons in health, and by ers. 4. Cases of bringing up on vegetable system. This Report embraces valuable information-such inermation as intimately concerns all who wish to enjoy good health, and live long. We advise all such to read it.

BOSTON LADIES, EIGHTY YEARS AGO .- We find Encouraging Industry, held in 1753, on which occasion Boston Common presented a novel sight.

In the afternoon, about 300 young female spinsters, de-cently dressed, appeared on the Common at their spinning wheels. The wheels were placed regularly in three twee, and a femele was seated at each wheel. The wavers also appeared cleanly dressed, in garments of their own weaving. One of them, working at a loom on a flage, was carried on mor's shoulders, attended with smit. An immense number of specialors were present An immense number of spectators were present interesting spectacle. The Rev. Dr. Cooper a discourse, and a collection was made for the the institution."

of Boston whirling three hundred spinning These were afterwards the matrons who re-tish tea—and who never saw a piano. Wonder if a thousand delicate ladies could now be seen in the city, at their pianos, where one old fashioned rosy damald be found at the healthy exercise of the spinning

We do not know who to credit for the above; but it natters but little, as similar language is used almost every day, by a certain class of croakers, when any comparison elween past and present times comes up, as a topic of ion. If we knew the writer, we should like to ut him if he considers the introduction of the spinningtany and the water-loom, no improvement over the common spinning wheel and loom; and whether he would consider it better on the whole, to shut up all the cotion and woollen factories in the country, and go back to the waning wheel. The language certainly seems to imply that it would be better to do so.

The witless sarcasms too, which occasionally appear in Papers, respecting ladies playing the piano forte, do come with a very good grace from that sex, among these members may be found nearly all the tobaccomaking and chewing, rum-drinking, card-playing, hunting, horse-racing, and gambling, there is in existence; oldes numerous other idle and vicious habits and prac-

BR. BROWN-I was prevented by sickness from seeing | Music is a good thing. It ought to be universally enyou on Monday, the 12th inst., otherwise an error in the couraged. It is the duty of parents to give their children ame of the gentleman, an account of whose conversion instruction in it. It is a source of positive enjoyment to you published in the Herald of December 13th, would those practically acquainted with it, and that too, of the have been corrected. His name is Edward Inskip, not most innocent and unexceptionable character. If parents fagot. He is now a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, but at manage their family concerns properly, there is time the time of his conversion, resided in a secluded town in enough to give their children instruction in every thing useful, and in music, beside. And in a great many cases, I do not know whether the gentlemen of the Investigator had an interview with Mr. Inskip when here, or not, ly managed. But we still maintain, as we always have, hat should they wish for an interview with him, they can that every young lady ought to become well acquainted have an opportunity when he next visits the city, which with household duties, and still there will be time enough left for the acquirement of a good education, including Mr. Inskip is not ashamed of the religion of Jesus, vocal music, and a knowledge of the piano-forte.

THE NEW HARMONIST.

BR. BROWN-I am happy to inform you, and through you the public, that the new Harmonist is very much liked where it is known. I have a number of letters on Since the publication of our last, Mr. Baldwin has hand, speaking highly of it, from gentlemen who have

Orders for an additional supply are not unfrequent. They are not confined to Methodist Societies. The sale thus far has been rapid. These few facts speak of the Yours &c.

The sum of 100l. has been voted by the House of Assembly for the aurchase of a sword, to be presented to Col. Allen Napier McNab, as a token of esteem for his services during the late rebellion; and 75*i*. for another to be presented to Capt. Drew, R. N. as a testimony to his gallantry in the capture and destruction of the piratical steamer Caroline.—Christ. Guard.

Feb. 19.

The boat denominated the 'piratical steamer Caroline,' s the same concerning the destruction of which so much was said in the newspapers at the time. It was, on all hands, denominated a base, cowardly and murderous act. We however have always suspected, that the Cauadians had more reason for destroying it, than is admitted by the American papers.

FOREIGN NEWS .- The English papers state, that the British Ministry are acting with great vigor in reinforcing the army in Canada. It is in contemplation to increase both the army and navy, the former to the amount of 15 or 20,000 men, and the latter from 5 to 10,000. "One of the reasons assigned for this measure, in addition to the unsettled state of the Canadas, is the unfriendly tone of terms of high commendation. Now Robert Hall is no the Message of the President of the United States, upon

> The Asiatic cholera has made its appearance at Waterford, in Ireland. There were nineteen cases the 1st day.

TO PREVENT TOOTHACHE, AGUES, AND SORE THROAT.—Wash the back part of your head and neck every morning in cold water—the colder the better—and afterward rub it dry with a towel, and you will seldom perhaps never, be troubled with a painful affection of the teeth or throat. We do not pretend to give any reason founded on Physiological facts, why this simple process

As an improvement to the above, we would say, wash the back part, and fore part of your body from head to foot, every merning, in cold water, and afterward rub it dry with a towel, and with common care, you will seldom be afflicted with tooth-ache, ague, sore throat, colds, or rheumatism. This is the experience of hundreds in this city. Try it!

EARLY TEMPERANCE .- A small book of 80 pages, heing an aggument for early temperauce, addressed to the youth of the United States. It is from Dr. Hitchcock's Prize Essay on Temperance. Published by Whipple & Damrell.

A deservedly popular treatise. It ought to be read by every youth in the land.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Feb. 14, the bill for the protection of Camp-Meetings, passed to be engrossed. In the House, Tuesday, Feb. 13, the bill for establish-The following remarks upon the duties and perplexities ing a Board of Bank Commissioners, was passed by a

In the Senate, the 14th, the bill for the protection of Camp-Meetings, passed to be engrossed. An order was country. Close application, severe labor, plenty of outgo-small income—much talk about the independence of from the several Banks in the Commonwealth, returns, owing their condition on Saturday, the 10th inst.

In the House, on Thursday, the 15th, the bill granting aid to the Western Rail Road Corporation, was passed to a third reading—yeas 247, nays 147. In the House, the 16th, the bill to encourage the pro-

duction of wheat, passed to be engrossed.

CONGRESS .- The Sub-Treasury Bill is still before the Senate. Mr. Rives of Virginia has introduced a substitute, which seems to be more in favor with the Senate than the original.

In the House, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, a bill authorizing the National Monument Society to erect a monument to the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON, on the public grounds at Washington, was passed. A bill granting \$100,000 to the heirs of Robert Fulton, in compensation for the use of the steamboat Vesuvius, and for his personal services, passed by a vote of 112 to 69.

THE CHURCH .- By Enoch Pond, D. D. Boston, published by Whipple & Damrell, No. 9, Cornhill. This is a small treatise on that form of church governnent preferred by the Congregationalists, and to them, no doubt, it will be an interesting book.

THE FRANKLIN BANK .- The Grand Jury of this county have found an indictment against the President and four of the Directors of this Bank, for perjury. They have been arrested, and admitted to bail in the sum of

FIRE AT AMHERST .- A disastrous fire occurred at Amherst, in this State on Sabbath morning the 12th inst., by which property to the amount of \$21,000 was destroyed, of which \$16,000 were insured.

FIRE AT CHARLESTOWN .- On Tuesday night, the 13th inst., a fire occurred at Charlestown, by which a cabinet manufactory was destroyed. Loss \$7,800, \$4,300 of which was insured.

General Intelligence.

Pure Water .- In the Board of Aldermen on Monday, the 12th inst., the report of the Committee on the intro-duction of pure and soft water into the city, was taken up, accepted, and the several resolves and order passed, 6 to 2, as follows: Resolved, That it is expedient for the city to begin and

omplete the necessary works for the introduction of a supply of pure water.

Resolved, That it is expedient to draw the supply from the manner recommended by

Spot and Mystic Ponds, in the manner recommended by the majority of the Commissioners.

Resolved, That it is expedient to begin the work as soon as the necessary powers can be obtained from the Legislature.

Ordered. That the Standing Committee on the introduc tion of water, be instructed to make immediate application to the Legislature, for the grant of such powers to the city as may be necessary for the introduction supply of water.

Look Oct .- The Providence Journal mentions, that a large number of counterseit bills, clumsily executed, of the Weybosset Bank in that place, are in circulation.

Banks...—In this country, the Bank of North America was established in 1781, with a capital of \$2,000,000. It owed its origin to the vigorous mind and enterprising genius of Robert Morris, who has been justly styled "the father of the system of credit and paper circulation in this country." The Bank of the United States, a National Bank, was conceived by Alexander Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury is stated to the secretary of the Treasury of the Present in the secretary of the Treasury of the Secretary of th tary of the Treasury, immediately after the adoption of the present Constitution. The plan was submitted to Congress on the 13th of December, 1790—and the act of Congress on the 13th of December, 1790—and the act of Congress, incorporating a bank, passed into a law on the 25th of February following. The Massachusetts Bank, in Boston, was the second bank established in this country, in 1784, capital \$1,600,000. The Bank of New York was established the same year. The Bank of Maryland

in 1790. The Providence Bank, in Rhode Island, in 1791.

The Bank of South Carolina, in 1792. The Union Bank of Boston, in 1792. The New Hampshire Bank in 1792. The Bank of Pennsylvania was established in 1793. The Bank of Nantucket in 1795. Since that time they have Bank of Nantucket in 1795. Since that time they have been daily increasing, and one or more is found in every town of any size or importance. Since the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank, they have increased ad infinitum. This multiplication of banks, to an extent far beyond what is required by the wants of the trading community, has proved a serious evil. This, in connection with the transfer of the "deposits," has caused the most wild and extrawagant speculations—has weakened the confidence of the great mass of the needle in ened the confidence of the great mass of the people in banking institutions—and in many cases has been produc-tive of bankruptcy and ruin. This sad state of things has been felt by all classes of people; and a considerable time must elapse before the former healthy condition of

Mercantile Journal. Brutality.-Charles Young and his wife were brought before the City Court yesterday on a charge of maltreat-ing the sister of Young, a little girl 13 years of age. The case as reported in the Sun exhibited the most fiendish ruelty on the part of the defendants. On one occasio Young took the child into the garret, gagged her, stripped off her clothes, and with a cow-skin inflicted such blows on her bare back as cut the flesh and covered the quivering muscles with streams of blood. Mrs. Young, at another time, after beating her in the face with a skin until her cheeks were cut and bloody, dragged her into the yard and wiped away her blood with a scrubbing brush and sand! After this Mr. Welsh, a neighbor of Young's,

the country is restored, even by the wisest legislation.

and sand! After this Mr. weish, a neighbor of 1 bung 5, toook the child to his house.

Young was sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and the costs of prosecution, and Mrs. Young to pay a fine of \$10 and cost; being the heaviest penalty the court could inflict.— Baltimore Transcript.

Trouble among the Mormons.—The Cleaveland Gazette of the 25th ult. says:—" We learn from a source to be relied on, that the Mormon Society of Kirtland is breaking up. Smith and Rigdon, after prophesying the destruction of the town, left with their families in the night, and others of the faithful are following. The Reformers are in possession of the Temple, and have excluded the Smith and Rigdon party. An exposure of the proceedings of the Society is in course of preparation by one Parish, the former confidential secretary of the prophet Smith. He has the records, &c. in his possession." Trouble among the Mormons .- The Cleaveland Ga-Smith. He has the records, &c. in his possess

Secrets of Health .- With regard to exercise, judge be tween the two following extremes:—A fox hunter may get drunk every night in the year, and yet live to an old age; but then he is all exercise and no thought. A sedentary scholar shall not be able to get drunk once a year with impunity; but then he is all thought and no exercise. Now the great object is neither to get drunk, nor be all exercise, nor to be all thought; but to enjoy our pleasures with a sprightly reason. The four ordinary secrets of unuan life are—early rising, exercise, personal cleanly. human life are—early rising, exercise, personal cleanliness, and the rising from the table with the stomach unoppressed. There may be sorrows in spite of these, but hey will be less with them, and nobody can be truly comortable without them.

Highway Robbery.—Two young Englishmen, on Friday evening, presented a pistol at the breast of Mr. Aaron J. Crane, in Washington street, Jersey City, and demanded his money, at the same time threatening to take his life if he refused. Mr. Crane promptly gave an alarm, and by the assistance of those that went to his relief, succeeded in arresting both, and sending them to the Hack-ensack jail. They have only been in the country a few days, and are said to have confessed that they came have with the view of living by robbery and theft.—N. York

Destruction of the Indians by Small Pox .- Some of the Eastern papers have been publishing frightful ac-counts of the ravages of the small pox amongst the Mandan and other Indian tribes. A gentleman just from that section states, that the accounts are greatly exaggerated; he says a large number have fallen victims, but not so many as reported; that of the Mandans no one fourth have died.—St. Louis Rep.

We learn that the owner of a Flour Mill in Lowell. Mass. has within a week or two past, purchased in this county, two thousand bushels of wheat, at an average price of one dollar and fifty odd cents, and is now shipping the same from Frankfort to go to Lowell. Our peo-ple have brought so much flour from Massachusetts, that it is but just, that a little grain should be returned to that State .- Bangor paper

the expedition, the Secretary of the Navy states that sub sequently to the arrival of the squadron at New York, the dsmen, and boys, received in whole or in part, about the first of November last, a bounty of three months' pay for re-shipment; soon after which, one hundred and fifty five of them, who had liberty to go on shore, deserted!

The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald informs its readers that the farmers of one single township, (Aurora) five miles square, in Portage county, have this season made two dred and fifty tons of cheese, in value equal to \$35,-The whole amount packed and sent away from that township in the year, amounts to five hundred and

At the late session of the Rhode Island Legislature, the House of Reprensentatives passed a bill, giving to the peo-ple in their respective towns, the opportunity of saying at the polls, whether any licenses should be granted for the sale of ardent spirit. This bill was rejected in the Sen-

The Genessee (N. Y.) Methodist Conference has 221 Sunday schools, 271 superintendents, 1776 teachers, 0,000 scholars, 17,000 volumes in libraries. The Oneida Conference, in the same state, has 219 ols, 257 superio tendents, 1523 teachers, 8200 schol-

ers, and 14,500 volumes. The War against Canada.-It appears from par raphs published in the Western papers, that the pirati-al adventurers who were dispersed at Navy Island and Bois Blanc, with their abetters, are self attempting to make an inroad upon Canada, the efforts of Gen. Scott to disarm them, not having discouraged them.

Another State Bank.—The Legislature of Michigan has passed a bill incorporating a State Bank, with a capital of \$5,000,000—founded upon the late loan of the State.

Jesse Hall, of Springfield, who was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged for murder, has had his sentence commuted by the Executive, to imprisonment and hard abor during life, in the State Prison at Charlestown.

James Spencer, a man about thirty years of age, while walking about among the burning ruins of the Front street Theatre, Baltimore, fell down in too feeble a state of in-toxication to help himself, and as no one was at hand to elp him, he was burned to death.

The Senate of Indiana have decided, by a vote 30 to 15, that the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of that State was justifiable and necessary. IT It is stated in the Alton Telegraph, that the rioters ave had their trials, before the City court, and have all

LIBRARY LECTURE.

been acquitted.

The next Lecture before the Boston Wesleyan Librar Association, will be delivered by A. B. Snow, M. D., at the Lecture Room of the Methodist Episcopal Church is Bromfield Street, on the evening of Monday the 25th instance. The public generally are invited to attend.

N. B. The Board of Managers are requested to mimmediately after the close of the Lecture.

PROTRACTED MEETING.

Providence permitting, we shall commence a Protracted Meeting in Little Compton, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Brethren in the ministry are reuested to come to our help.

Little Compton, R. I., Feb. 2, 1838. P. CRANDON.

NOTICE

NOTICE.

The Preachers of the N.E. Conference, are hereby respectfully requested to forward to our next annual session an exact account of all the appropriations which shall have been made to the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, from within the bounds of their several charges, during the present Conference year, and thereby greatly assist in making up a full report of all receipts.

A. BINNEY, Treasurer.

Eastham, Mass., Jan. 22, 1838.

PROVIDENCE DI	
QUARTERLY MEETINGS-FO	OURTH QUARTER.
Pawtucket,	March 3, 4
Providence West,	**
Bristol,	" 8, 9
Warren,	" 10, 11
Providence East,	" 17, 18
Centerville,	" 24, 25
East Greenwich,	" 25, 26
Walpole,	" 31,Ap'l.1
Mansfield,	April 3, 4
Holliston,	" 7, 8
Hopkinton,	" 8, 9
Cumberland,	" 14, 15
Woonsocket,	" 21, 22
Uxbridge,	" 28, 29
Oxford,	May 1, 2
Millbury,	" 6, 7
Worcester,	" 7, 8
Ashburnham,	" 12, 18
Lowell,	" 16, 17
Marlborough, at Harvard,	" 19, 20
Sudbury,	" 22, 23
Needham,	" 26, 27
Weston,	June 2, 1
	D KILBURN, P. E
Worcester, Mass. Feb. 10, 1838	

QUARTERLY MEETINGS-FO			
Wareham,	March	10,	11.S.
Monument,	**		14.
Sandwich, at Scussett,	44	17,	18.8.
Calmouth,	**		20.
Rochester,	**	24,	25.S.
Head of the River,	44		27.
Fairhaven Village,	**		28.
Dartmouth,	44	29,	30.
Fall River,	"31.	Ap	1.1.S.
Portsmouth,	April	3,	4.
Newport,	46	7.	8.8.
Westport,	64	11.	12.
New Bedford, Elm-street,	46		13.
New Bedford, Fourth-street,	66	14.	15. S.
Vantucket,	46	21.	22. S.
Holmes' Hole,	**	,	25.
Chilmark,	46		26.
Edgartown,	44	28,	
Barnstable Town,	May	5,	6. 8.
South Yarmouth,	44		S.
Orleans,	44		9.
Harwich.	66	10.	11.
Chatham,	66		13.S
South Welfleet,	44	,	15.
South Truro,	**		16.
Truro.	**		17.
Wellfleet.	44	19.	20.8
Provincetown,	66		24.
Eastham,	66		27.8
	F. UPHAM,		

BLACK LIST.

It is with deep regret that the Directors continue the publication of a black list. They feel as if they were compelled to such a course, not in the way of revenge, not in anger, but in sorrow, to prevent the frequent impo sitions which are constantly practised upon them, by sub scribers refusing to take their papers from the Post Office The consequence is, they lie dead, and the Post Master writes a letter requesting them to be discontinued. Any information respecting them, post paid, will be gratefully received by the Agent.

Samuel K. Hutchinson, Andover, Mass., 4 37 Ira Dunnells, Hamilton, 4 75 S. Williams, East Granville, 1 61 Charles Webster, Lowell. Adam Dawson, Billerica, 1 50 Benj. Miller, Ashburnham. 3 27 James Munroe, Thomaston, Me., 6 83 Elijah Marston, Newington, N. H, 7 77 Stephen Hardy, Exeter, 4 10 Eben. Flanders, Hampstead, Eleazer W. Groves, Hampstead, " 5 04 John W. Hook, Exeter. 5 10 \$19 52 Before published. \$313 82

COMMUNICATIONS. C. Adams—F. Upham—S. Leonard—B. T. Kavanaugh 'received")—A. Binney (impossible the present week) -A. C. Smith—J. Porter—W. Ramsdell—H. Cummings (should be glad to oblige you, but it is impossible the present week)—S. Kelley (I did not read all your letter till after the bearer left; I think the Harmonist was sent immediately)—D. Fillmore (yes)—J. Sanborn (\$5 was re-ceived)—F. Fiske (yes)—G. Stone—John Belcher—A. W. King—L. Childs—M. A. Norton (the other work is W. King—L. Childs—M. A. Norton (the other work is not published)—N. B. Spaulding (it is not right, but we will endeavor to put it right, and let you know)—E. Blaisdell—G. W. Young—Justitia—R. Livesey (H. Potter pays to Aug. 1, 1838; R. H. Sawin, to Jan. 1, 1839)—J. Glynn (you pay to March 16, 1838)—E. Smith (\$29 12)—F. P. Tracy (they are sent)—S. Sias (you must not send pay for the M.)—R. Williams—E. T. Mallett—D. Miller (your paper has been misdirected; you will receive them regularly hereafter)—P. M., Lockport, N. Y.—J. Hamilton (\$200.)—W. F. Farrington—A. Webster—E. Adams—G. A. Waldo—I. Beard (\$37)—J. C. Bonteceu—I. Washburn—C. Virgin—J. Parker—Wm. Smith (sent)— Washburn-C. Virgin-J. Parker-Wm. Smith (sent)-G. W. Green (sent.)

PAYMENTS FOR THE HERALD

Since Feb. 12, 1838.
R. C. Bowers, T. Heald, Jr., E. Thayer, A. Brainerd,
Spencer, A. Cluff, T. F. Miller, D. Bullard, R. Cutter,
Childs, C. Fisher, Q. W. Lovering, R. Rider, E. Cook,
Atwood, C. C. Wing, J. Randall, S. Miller, L. Brown, H. Hitchcock, T. Emerson, R. H. Sawin, J. Glynn, J. Pearsons, W. G. Holmes, A. Albee Jr., W. Emerson, G. N. Noyes, C. Seavey, R. Brock, S. J. Matthews, D. K. Webster, L. Storrs, A. Dexter, P. Quimby, S. Bartholomew, T. Savage, R. Tenney, T. Wadleigh, S. Bodwell, W. Pierce, G. Gray, A. Pierce, J. B. Richardson, \$

L. B. Meacham, B. Ham, S. Giles, M. A. Norton, Sprague, Cook & Higgins, J. Richardson, C. Bissell, \$1 each—R. Plummer, \$5—D. Stone, T. F. Miller, \$4 each—D. Sisson, \$350—H. Potter, H. Buswell, J. N. Rob-inson, \$3 each—C. F. Ward, \$125—E. S. Hebard, \$133 inson, \$3 each—C. F. Ward, \$1 25—E. S. Hebard, \$1 33—C. F. Ward, \$1 75—J. Lane, 77 cts—W. J. Baldwin 45 cts-E. Jacques, 25 cts.

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. William Bosworth to Miss Diana Day Mr. Charles Steward to Miss Lucy Jane Albee, of Wis et. Me. casset, Me.

In Mattapoisett, Mass., 14th inst., P. G. Munro, 254, Agent of U. S. Engineer Department, Boston Harbor, to Miss Sarah Mumford, youngest daughter of Elijah Willis, Esq., of M.

In Newburyport, on the 8th inst., Mr. Daniel W. Bazin to Miss Ann Griffin.

DIED.

In this city, Mr. Abraham Vose, aged 62 years; Miss Caroline, daughter of the late Mr. Aaron Blaney, of Bris-tol, Me.; John Welles, Jr. only son of Arnold F. Welles, 17 months; George Henry, son of Mr. Josiah Parsons, 2 ears: Oliver, son of Mr. Oliver Nelson, 8 m years; Oliver, son of Mr. Oliver Nelson, 8 months; Ellen Caroline, daughter of Mr. Abiel Washburn, Jr., 14 years; Dexter F., only child of Mr. Dexter Dickerson, 2 years; Mr. John Fowler, 49; on Saturday evening last, William Francis, only child of William A. and Mercy R. Dunklee, aged 7 mos.

In South Boston, 9th inst., Joseph Alexander, only son

of Capt. Joseph Nickerson, 6 yrs. 7 mos.
In Charlestown, Mr. Levi Page, 47.
In Milton, Mr. John Hunt, 74; Nath'l Tucker, Esq., 69.

In Dorchester, 13th inst., Mrs. Lucy, widow of the late Deacon Samuel Withington; Eliza J., daughter of Mr.

Deacon Samuel Withington; Edizace, Geo. Capen, 13 mes.

In Derby, Conn., 5th inst., Mr. Fitch Smith, 66. He accidentally slipped and fell while driving his team, with a load of wood, and the cart wheel passed obliquely over his body. He immediately arose picked up his hat, and the being asked by a man in company if he was not badly on being asked by a man in company if he was not badly hurt, said "he believed he could walk home," which was about half a mile distant. He walked about 33 feet, and sat down; the man then left him-he returned in 15 minutes, and found him dead.

In New Ipswich, N. H., 5th inst., Miss Hannah Batchelder, 55. She fell into the fire in a fit, and before she could be rescued, was so badly burned as to survive but

Died, in Hopkinton, Mass., MARY ANN, wife of Mr. Frederick P. Morey, and daughter of Mr. John Warren, of Leeds, Me., aged 21. Is her last illness, she sought the Lord and found him. Her end was peaceful and happy. Hopkinton, Jan., 1838.

Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON.

MONDAY, Feb. 12. Arrived, Bark Trenton, Cheever, Liverpool; Bilgs Billow, Howes, Rochelle; Dunlap, Gordon, Havana; Schs Wolga, Merritt, Washington, N C; Priscilla, Watkins, Fredericksburg; Nile, Fluker, Baltimore; Satellite,

Cleared, Bark King Phillip, Humphrey, Charleston;

Brigs Messenger, Higgins, do; Boston, Crowell, Baltimore;

Schs Boston, Hallett, N York; Edward Preble,

Arrived, Schs Seadrift, Walker, Jacmel; Tam O'Shanter, Rich, Provincetown; Sloop Abel Hoyt, Nantucket.

Cleared, Brigs Shield, Chase, Porto Cabello; Czarina, Pelham, Havana;—Schs Cornelia, Sears, St Joseps and Apalachicola; James, Crowell, Savannah; Helen, Wood,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14. Arrived, Brigs Spy, Staples, Aux Cayes; Red Rover, Arribed, Brigs Spy, Staples, Aux Cayes; Red Rover, Girdler, Cape Haytien; Cordelia, Clapp, and Mary Pease, Shields, Trinidad; Triumph, Wright, Neuvitas; Elizabeth, Choate, and Creole, Hodge, Havena; William, Hobart, Savannah; Mary Helen, Hamilton, Charleston;—

Sch Richmond, Ellery, Baltimore.

Cleared, Bark Nile, Gragg, St Jago;—Schs Hadassah, Frost, Savannah; Abbot Lawrence, Nichols, N York; Herald, Wiscasset; William, N Bedford.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

Arrived, Ships Crescent, Thompson, N Orleans; Eleanor, Griffith, of and im do; — Barks Argosy, Plummer, Matanzas; Bohemia, Thompson, N Orleans;—Brigs Alfred Tyler, Carpenter, do; Shawmut, (new, of Marblehead) Broughtof, Newburyport;—Schs Champion, Frankfort; Comet, Bath; Ann, Saro.

Cleared, Ship Charleston, Eldridge, N Orleans;—Brigs Falco, Harlow, Mobile; Oak, Ryder, Philad;—Schs Satellite, Dover; Magnolia, Mayo, Apalachicola.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16. Arrived, Brigs Ceylon, Trott, and Sterling, Benjamia, Havana; Roxana, Jones, Halifax;—Schs Flor del Mar, Vennard, Elizabeth City; Cordelia, Frankfort; Grape,

Kennebunk; Frances, Portland. Cleared, Bark, Bevis, Elwell, Charleston; -Brigs Napoleon, Given, Bath; Chatham, Kendrick, Baltime Sch Wm Wilson, Baker, do.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17. Arrived, Sch Dover Packet, Trefethen, Dover.

Cleared, Ships Triton, Jones, Vicksburg; Henry Ewbank, Leach, and Rambler, Baxter, Charleston;—Brigs Lima, Nason, Havana; Harriet, Collins, Apalachicola; Antares, Clark, Philad; Dunlap, Gordon, Portland;—Schs R P Waring, Hall, Richmond; Jas Francis, Nickersen, Narioth, Touch, N Vork, Pres Jackson, Belfast; G. son, Norfolk; Torch, N York; Pres Jackson, Belfast; G Brooks, Portland; Royal George, Portsmouth.

SUNDAY, Feb. 18.

Burk Wolga, of and from Boston, at New Orleans, got aground on the Bahama Banks, Jan. 15, and a porti her cargo, principally fish, was thrown overboard to get her off.

Boston Prices Current. from 2.00 to 3.00 1.12 1.30 14.50 14.75 12.50 12.75 APPLES, bbl. BEANS, white, per bushel, BEEF, mess, bbl. No. 1, prime,
BRESWAX, American, lb.
CHEESE, new milk. lb.
FEATHERS, northern, geese, lb. 10 00 31 37 FLAX, American. lb FLAR, American, D.
Fish, Cod, per quintal,
Flows, Genesee, bbl.
Baltimore. Howard street,
Baltimore, wharf, Alexander, GRAIR, Corn, northern yellow, per bushel, southern flat yellow, 8.12 8.25 88 80 1.10 54 white,
Rye, northern,
Oats, northern, (prime)
HAY, best English, ton of 2000 lbs. 20.00 Hard pressed, Honey. (Cuba) gallon, Hops, Istquality, Ib. 2d quality,
LARD, Boston, 1st sort, ib.
Southern, 1st sort,
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, ib. 28 24 25 do. country do.
Baltimore city tannage, lb.
do. country do.
do dry hide,
New York red, light,
Boston do. slaughter,
do. dry hide,
LIME, best sort, cask.
PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl.
Clear, from other States,
Mess. country do. 20 20 20 20 90 21.50 21 21 21 1.00 21.00 19.00 20.00 18.00 SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, 3.00 1.00 2.75 2.75 87 2.50 .13 12 12 50 45 41 38 33 Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp,
Red Clover, northern, lb.
Southern Clover,
TALLOW, tried, lb. 13 13 TALLOW, tried, lb.

Wool, prime or Saxony Fleeces, lb.
American, full blood, washed,
American, washed,
American, washed,
American, washed,
Natire washed,
E. Pulled superfine,
Yould Superfine,
Y 45 40 30

PROVISION MARKET. RETAIL PRICES. BUTTER, tub, lb. . . CIDER, bbl. 3.25 15 14 24 Southern and Western, Eags, dozen, Pork, whole hogs lb. [N. E. F.

From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot. 1 BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1888. At market, 270 Beef Cattle, and 940 Sheep. 40 Beef

PRICES. Beef Cattle-A small advance was effected. We quote extra at \$7 25; first quality \$6 75 a 7 00; second quality, \$6 00 a 6 50; third quality, 4 75 a 5 75. Sheep—We noticed sales at 2 50, 2 75, 3 00, 3 75, 4 50, and a few cosset Wethers at 6 50.

MARLBORO HOTEL. This House is kept on the stricting sold or used in the house. Smoking cigars not allowed on any part of the premises.—Family worship for those who wish to attend is observed morning and evening. The house has recently been enlarged and fitted up in the hest style. The furniture and bedding entirely new. The table will be found spread with as great a variety and served in as good style as at any other Hotel in the United States—a large number of sleeping rooms are to be added to the establishment. Members of the Legislature and others wishing permanent board, will find it a pleasant home.

Swine-None at market.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Br. Brown-The cordial affection with which I was recently received by my Christian friends at D, gave rise to the following lines; if you think they will contribute to give them a place in the Herald. Yours truly, their mite to fan the flame of friendship, you are at liberty

> O sacred friendship, deathless flame, When shall I see it shine above, In realms of bliss whence first it came, The offspring of redeeming love? Long as immortal ages glide,

To Jesus' friends it shall be given; And like an overwhelming tide, Conspire to swell the joys of heaven. That love, O Christian, which you feel, For the dear saints of God below,

In yon bright world with thee shall dwell,

A brighter flame in thee shall glow.

But O, the glorious breadth and height, The vast extent of amity, Which will enraptured saints unite To angels and the Deity.

The soul exulting at the thought, Expanding bounds to seize the prize Of friendship to fruition brought, Which Jesus will eternalize

We feel the heavenly fire increase, We soon shall gain the sweet release, And soar to join the friendly throng

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE SCOTCH WIDOW.

In the year 1827, I first had the honor of an introduction into one of those spiritual nurseries, called class meetings. The finger of religion, with its seraph touch, had recently subdued my hitherto unvielding heart. The love of Jesus Christ had made a deep, and lasting impression upon my contrite spirit, and with the fervid zeal of youthful love. I used gladly to repair to my class room, to receive the faithful and affectionate instruction of my class-leader, Mr. B * * *.

At one of these precious meetings, the attention of the class was arrested by the presence of an entire stranger, clad in the sable weeds of lonely widowhood. She was a fine, tall, matron-like woman, apparently about fifty years of age. Her "testimony" was sound, clear and interesting .-"God," she said, "was her Father, and she trusted him. Christ was her Redeemer, and she loved him." Though she neither murmured or complained, yet it required but little knowledge of human nature to see, that she had drunk deeply of the cup of grief, and that even then, the rod of paternal chastisement was inflicting its painful stripes upon her stricken soul. The pensive air, the half suppressed sigh, the occasional cloud which gathered upon her brow, and the vagrant tear, which unbidden, stole from wo's overflowing fountain, bore ample evidence of the existence of affliction within the widow's breast. Her appearance and manner spoke with silent eloquence to my heart. I felt deeply interested in her welfare, and resolved to inform myself, if possible, of the nature of the trouble, which appeared to press as an incubus upon her sunken spirits.

I visited her. My worst fears were realizedmy most painful suspicions were confirmed. She was a daughter of want-an abject follower in the motley train of Poverty. She was literally in a starving condition. Her last shilling was gone, her last crust eaten, she was a stranger, and knew of none who would either relieve her wants, or give her employment.

I inquired into her history. She was a native of Scotland, born of parents in the middle walks of life. With their consent, at an early age, she married a poor, but respectable and intelligent mechanic, with whom she lived for many years, in the sacred enjoyment of conjugal love, and in the re sacred and sweeter posses communion.

I shall never forget the warmth and animation with which this child of sorrow dwelt upon the scenes of her marriage life; for a moment she had forgotten her trouble, while memory was tracing out the happy past, and it seemed as if the sunny smile of brighter and happier days, had returned to lighten up her wo-worn countenance. But it was of only momentary duration. Like the sun on an April day, it was quickly obscured by the return of sorrow's cloud. After almost thirty years of uninterrupted happiness, her heavenly Father saw fit to take from her the full cup of prosperity, and to give her in its stead, the cup of mourning. Death snatched her beloved husband from her arms; she followed him to the humble home of the departed dead, and consigned him to his native clay. This was a bitter draught, though sweetened with the fond and scriptural hope of a glorious and immortal re-union.

Her husband left no property; consequently she became dependent upon her own labor for her daily support. This induced her to accept the situation of housekeeper for her brother, who had acquired considerable property in the South of England. She accordingly left Scotland, and became an inmate of her brother's residence in Portsea, in the county of Hants.

Happy would have been her choice, had she remained among her acquaintance. Her industry and their kindness, would have easily maintained her; while their sympathy would have served as a solace to her heart, and have prevented her subsequent trials. But perhaps her divine friend saw that suffering was necessary, to perfect and complete the saint, and therefore permitted her to leave her native home and visit strangers.

Her brother received her with the apparent warmth of fraternal affection. The cordiality and frankness of her reception, made the widow's heart leap for joy. She fondly thought, that she had found a peaceful and quiet home for the remnant of her short and waning life. Alas! she knew not the future. She saw not the gathering storm,

She soon found that her brother was an infidel. a bold, open, God-defying infidel; decidedly hostile to every thing which appertained to religion He denied her the privilege of attending the house of God, mingling with religious company, and even of reading the Bible, except in her own chamber. The widow reasoned, expostulated, entreated-but in vain; his hostility increased, and he tauntingly assured her she must submit, or leave his house.

What a human monster is an infidel! How his damnable unbelief dries up his sympathies and withers the noble properties of his soul. Miserable himself, his chief business is to rob others of

to throw herself upon the Providence and protectiver be one? tion of Jehovah, among entire, and perhaps heartin the window of which, and in a conspicuous sitscription, "Washing and Ironing done here." Days passed away; no one seemed to notice her card; no one brought her employment. Her funds

became exhausted. The last crust was on the table, and starvation stared her in the face. To beg she was ashamed, yet it seemed to be her only resource. Bitter were her feelings in that hour of herself of a comfortable home, and yet, it appeared as though he had forsaken her in her extremity. She knew not what to think. She fell upon her knees and pleaded for help from her Creator .-God saw and nitied her distress; he breathed strong consolation into her perturbed mind, and as Conference, at its ensuing session, might "require" she arose, she could feelingly exclaim, "Though services of the bishop to detain him so long, that he her relief.

stranger, and ascertain her Christian character .-She called. But being more anxious for her spirtual weal, than for her temporal, made no inquiries but which referred to her soul; consequently, would be expedient, but on what would be possible he interview ended with only an invitation to go o class that evening.

The widow was a Presbyterian; but as there was no church of that order in Portsea, and as the door of introduction to the Methodists was so provdentially opened, she decided upon entering it.

Of her visit to class, and my feelings in relation o her on that occasion, the reader is already informed. It need only be said, that her case was oon made known to my friends and acquaintanes, and that through their kindness she was plentifully supplied with labor, and thus enabled to support herself honorably and comfortably.

Since that time, I have often sat beside her iro ng table, and listened to the spiritual instruction, which, like honey to my taste, fell from her burning tongue. With a full heart and streaming eyes, she would tell of God's unfailing goodness and nercy to her soul, and exhort me to faithfulness in that holy cause in which I had but just embarked. Truly, they were precious seasons of profit and de-

Reader, admire, and learn to imitate the admirable decision of character displayed by this poor oman. An Alexander, a Cæsar, or a Napoleon may dazzle your eyes with the lustre of their conuests, but they never performed a nobler action than the Scotch Widow, when she forsook her broth-D. W.

Hingham, Jan. 14, 1838.

The following letter, from Bishop Hedding, it will be erceived, was written before he had seen our last three rticles upon the subject in question. And not knowing ow we explained any part of our first remarks, he has nisapprehended us-especially on the words control and vill, on which most of his argument rests-28 also upon the responsibilities of the Bishop, etc. But as we do not wish to prejudge his letter for the reader:-and as it has een thought that editors have the advantage of others, by appending their objections to an article on its first apearance,-and wishing for truth only; and as we have been requested to make no reply; we withhold further emarks, at least for the present .- Me. Wesleyan Jour.

for the 25th ult.; - for you have certainly misunder

ral Conference for his own acts, in transacting the Conference. usiness of an annual conference. You say ;-" The But you will say, if the bishop does not act, the con Bishop is not and cannot be responsible for the acts ference cannot. Be it so; that is not the fault of the of the annual conferences." That is true, so far as bishop. It is a want of power in the annual conferyour words express ideas; but that truth is employ- ence to act without his act. If an annual conference op is not responsible for his own acts in a conference, ence to give it to them; and reduce that of the bishthe bishop his; and each is responsible separately for because they lack power to do all they may wish to loing or not doing.

In all the acts performed by vote of a conference, to preside, and keep order; and he is not responsible am not blameable for not helping them. And this oline, to the will of the General Conference, or to the in case of a difference of opinion between the coneace and prosperity of the church.

This view is supported by the following question General Conference can meet and decide. and answer :- "Quest. 4. To whom is a bishop You probably will say, as others have said, it is menable for his conduct?"

necessary," Dis. p. 27.

I believe this rule is generally understood by the to do; much less, in an act he knows to be contrary reachers throughout the church, to apply as well to to the "will" of the General Conference. he official acts, as to the private conduct of a bishop; If it had been the intention of the General Conferto his presiding in the conference, and to his fixing ence to leave the bishop, as you suppose, to have his the appointments of the preachers. And if it do not "duty" "limited" to "the will of the (annual) conuthorize him to decline putting to vote what he be- ference"-" under obligation to put to vote any quesleves to be an "improper" resolution, it does not tion that the conference may require of him;"prohibit his making, what he believes to be, an "im- doubtless, they would have left his election to the an-

lo wrong in either case; but where is the remedy? have a bishop; and then he might justly have been Not in the judgment of an annual conference, but in governed by the "will" and "requirements" of the anthat of the General Conference. To that tribunal let | nual conference. the injured party complain.

ect to the "will" of an annual conference; and fur- any of my colleagues. We never claimed this nor ther say,-"He is under obligation to put to vote any any thing like it. But we claim the right to judge question that the conference may require of him." ourselves, and to judge of our duty, till the proper Not so:—as long as the above rule is in the Disci- time for the General Conference to judge us. pline. The bishop cannot serve two masters—much But your theory places us under the judgment of ess twenty-nine-one General Conference, and twenty-eight annual conferences, acting separatelytwenty-eight annual conferences.

The "will" of the General Conference "requires" "wills;" to have our "duty" prescribed as each one of the bishop one act-and the "will" of an annual of them may "require." And how many contradicconference "requires" of him a contrary act-which tions, and contentions, their "wills," and "requireis he to obey?

their peace, and drive or draw them into the toils | Suppose an annual conference "wills" to adopt a of the same net in which he himself is entangled. resolution censuring one of my colleagues, or the With a magnanimity and decision worthy of a General Conference; and "requires" me to put it to Christian, the widow resolved to sacrifice her tem- vote-am I "under obligation" to do it? And then, poral advantages at the shrine of religious duty. must I be expelled by the General Conference for She had no alternative, but to give up the service such "improper conduct?" Alas! for bishops, if your of her Saviour, or to quit her brother's roof, and doctrine be true. Who that has common sense would

Before your doctrine can go into effect, the rule less strangers. She nobly chose the latter. She above quoted, must be repealed; or the General preferred the favor of God with poverty, to com- Conference must declare that it does not apply to the fort and luxury without it. She left his house and act of a bishop in putting an improper resolution to hired a small room in a retired part of the town, vote in an annual conference. And then, to prevent the annual conferences becoming independent, and uation, she placed a card, bearing the following in- separate from the body, it will be necessary to make new rules; making them responsible to the General Conference,-in the same degree the bishops now are; and laying them liable to be expelled from the church for passing "improper" resolutions. Will the annual conferences agree to this? If they will, the burden of fixing the appointments must be retrial. For the sake of Christ she had deprived moved from the bishops, (for on your plan they can never bear it,) and laid on the annual conferences. Other rules must be altered to conform to your system; for on that plan the bishops could never obey

On your plan, the "will" of the New England he slay me, yet will I trust in him." God heard could not do his duty in the Maine Conference: and that sacred resolution, and prepared the way for if he were to submit to that "will," who would be responsible for his neglect of his duty in your confer-That same afternoon, a pious woman who lived ence? The New England Conference, or the bishnear, felt something prompting her to call upon the op? What would the General Conference say to such an event?

Observe, we are now speaking of "Conference Rights." We are not, therefore, to reason on what under such "rights," as you suppose an annual conference possesses. How would you obtain an expression of the "will" of the New England Conference to take up a proposed subject, but by motion and vote? Suppose, on the first day of the session, a motion is made to take up a subject not required by the Discipline; a large minority opposes it-the bishop has no power to put it off; for he is subject to the will" of the conference, and he must first know what that "will" is: that minority, by offering amendments, and other modes of disposing of the question, and by protracted debates, might detain the bishop three weeks, that is, till your conference meets; before he could even know what the "will" of the New England Conference is. If one question would not answer the purpose, twenty might be invented, and the bishop, upon your plan, being subject to the " will" of the conference, must attend to every motion that may be offered, and listen to all the debates on each, before he can know what that " will " may "remire" of him.

Pray tell me, on this plan, what would become of the business the Discipline requires the bishop to do in those two conferences? And how could be answer to the General Conference for neglecting his

The plan you proposed for an annual conference is, at least in part, that, on which the General Conference has a right to proceed, and does act,-for the will " of that body, so far as conference business is concerned, is the rule of the bishop's duty. But in that body, by the measures above supposed, I have requently seen a large minority tire a majority and thus defeat it. In this way, I believe, the temperance measure was lost in the last session of that body. And when your plan goes into operation, the same modes of defeat, and of protracting conference sessions, will be employed.

You say the bishop "has no control over an annu al conference." True, but he has control over him self, and over his own official acts, till the General Conference control him; which they (not the annual conference) have a right to do. I believe no bishop DEAR BROTHER COX-I was sorry to see your edi- has ever claimed a right to "control," as you suppose. orial remarks on " Conference Rights," in your num- You certainly must be capable of seeing the difference tood our system, so far as that subject is concerned, al conference, and his having a right to decline acting The foundation of your mistakes seems to be this; himself, in a case where he believes his act would be ou suppose the Bishop is not responsible to the Gen- contrary to the judgment and "will" of the General

d, in its connection, to convey the idea that the Bish- wants more power, let them ask the General Conferwhich is not true. The conference has its duties, and op, if they wish it:-but do not blame the bishop

If they wish to do what I believe to be wrong, and and authorized by the Discipline, the bishop's duty is have not power to do it without my help, certainly I for the decisions of the conference! But, in other was the intention of the authors of our system, to limroposed acts, not thus authorized, the General Con- it the annual conference, and hold the bishop rigidly erence holds the bishop strictly responsible for his responsible for his acts, and thus prevent mischief: non acts, and would censure him for knowingly sub- for they knew it was easier to prevent wrong acts, nitting to vote any resolution, contrary to the Disci- than to correct them after they were past. And thus, ference and the bishop, action is suspended till the

the bishop's duty to preside. True, it is, in all such "Answer. To the General Conference, who have business as he believes the Discipline requires or aunower to expel him for improper conduct, if they see thorizes. But not in doing "any" and every kind of business a conference may happen to have a "will'

nual conference also ;-and made him amenable to It is true, he may err in judgment, or knowingly the same body, allowing each annual conference to

You say ;- "But we cannot contend that the bish-You make the bishop's duty while presiding, sub- op is to judge the annual conference." Nor I, nor

subject to their separate, distinct, and contradictory ments," would bring us under, no mortal can imagine.

You speak sound truth when you say, "This never was intended by Methodism. And we believe is SOUTH NEWMARKET SEMINARY.—The public are not desired, by the Episcopacy. Indeed we know they do not wish it." But you fall into a great error, when you say, "They have only assumed it," &c. Assumed what? "To judge the annual conferences!" Never! We "reverently obey" those "unto whom "

responsible to the General Conference. And I see some of them, as I think, in your remarks. There is no rule in the Discipline, which says they are thus responsible; and the fact is only inferred from the provision, that "a copy" of their journals may be Botany, Natural Philosophy, "sent to the General Conference." But what punishment can the General Conference award, under our Constitution, to an annual conference for an "improper" act? They can barely disapprove the act .-But they can "expel" the bishop for his "improper conduct," in submitting that very question to the vote of the conference. And yet you suppose, the will of the annual conference must govern the bishop in this matter!

You and others seem to suppose, that the course which two of the bishops have taken is a new one. which two of the bistiops have taken in the March next.

This is a mistake. The same thing, in principle, has Board at the Boarding-House, exclusive of washing, fuel and habit of paying strict attention to the practices of bishops, while presiding in annual conferences. And from conversations I have often heard among the preachers, I believe it has been generally approved till lately. Indeed, I never heard it disputed, neither did I ever suppose any preacher thought it improper, till I saw brother Scott's published letter to me, about fifteen thought. The excitement it has lately occasioned, has occurred, probably, only because it has been connected with a suppose of the excitement in the suppose of the excitement in the suppose of the excitement it has lately occasioned, has occurred, probably, only because it has been connected with a suppose of the excitement in the the e been connected with an unusually exciting subject.

I ought, before I close, to acknowledge the truth of your remark, that annual conferences are not primary bodies; and several others of your opinions, I deem perfectly correct. But I think you should not have given judgment against the bishops, till you had studied the subject more thoroughly; -and then, not in your paper, till the judgment of the General Conference could be obtained. To that body, the subject must be referred. No authority below that can decide it. To the decision of that Conference, I shall reverently bow, if I be spared to hear it.

I highly appreciate the kind manner, and inoffensive language, with which you treat the subject; and especially, the Christian and brotherly spirit, which breathes through the whole of your remarks. And I do most sincerely thank you for your friendly "apology," for what you suppose to be our errors.

Though I have spoken plainly of our difference of opinions, I beg you to be assured, I feel not the least diminution of that friendship and brotherly affection, which I have entertained for you from our first ac-Yours, &c.

E. HEDDING. Lansingburgh, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1837.

OILS AND LOTIONS.-Macassar Oil is merely oil of almonds colored red with alkanet root; Russia oil, the same thing rendered milky, by a small quantity of ammonia of potash scented with oil of roses. The nostrums for eruptive diseases called Rowland's Lonostrums for eruptive diseases called Rowland's Lotion, Milk of roses, Caledonian cream, Kalydor, &c. consist merely of a solution of the oxymuriate of mercury in almond emulson, with a proportion of Calendonian Colored Calendonian Colored Calendonian Calend sugar of lead or white oxide of bismuth. They are thus possessed of certain stimulant and repellent properties; and though blunted, in part, by the medium in which they are involved, cannot fail to be highly active on the skin, and consequently injurious .- Ste venson & Churchill's Medical Botany, No. XI.

A DISCOVERY LATELY MADE IN ENGLAND .- The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet. We have concluded not to copy the verse, as it might prevent some from looking into their Bibles, who might be benefited by so doing. All the vowels occur in their order in the word faceti-

COUGHS AND COLDS .- Horse-radish cut into small pieces and chewed in the mouth, is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, coughs, colds, and cases of incipient consumption.

Cotton wet with sweet oil and paregoric, relieves the ear-ache very soon.

Nothing will fatten sheep quicker than apples.

BOSTON WESLEYAN LIBRARY. OCATED in the Library Room of the Methodist Episco-pal Church in Bromfield Street. Persons desirous of obtaining sheres, or subscribing, will find the Librarian in a tendance every Friday evening from 7 to 9. eptf Feb. 14.

NAMES OF PUBLIC CHARACTERS To be seen in the MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER,— such as Judges, Governors, Justices, Counsellors, Attor-neys, Sheriffs, Postmasters, Physicians, Military Officers, Minneys, Sherins, Postmasters, Physicians, Shinaya, Oktess, Shinisters in every town, Literary Men. Officers in Banks and Insurance Companies, Officers of the U. S. Government, Foreign Ministers, Consuls, &c., Army and Naval Officers, City Officers, &c. &c. For sale by JAMES LORING, Feb. 14. 2t 132 Washington street.

NO ARDENTS.

AMUEL D. CHAMPNEY would respectfully inform his O friends and the public, that he still continues his business at the old stand, at the corner of Tremont and Eliot streets, the old stand, at the corner of Tremont and Ellot streets, where he continues to keep a general assortanen of West India Goods and Groceries (with the exception of ardent spirits) Goods sent to any part of the city free of expense.

[The smallest fuvors gratefully acknowledged.

3m.

CHANDELIER FOR SALE.

OR SALE, a good second hand Chandelier, suitable for a meeting-house or large hall. Also, two large stoves, To Salle, a good section of the section of section of the section

SETH GOLDSMITH, Book-Binder, Franklin Avenue, (1st door on the right from Court Street. Old books rebound, and Moroeco work neatly repaired at short notice.

The Particular attention given to binding newspapers and periodicals.

Oct. 18.

Indicate, must be accompanied with the names of subscribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding or mistake.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Never! We "reverently obey" those "unto whom is committed the charge and government over" us; that is, the General Conference; and must this be called judging the annual conferences? We have not "judged," nor "assumed," nor acted in any of these matters. We have only declined to act, in cases where we believed an authority above us, to which we are "amenable," prohibited our action.

From what has been said, it will follow, that you had not obtained sufficient light, when you said, "It most pleasant and profitable.

The institution is established at South Newmarket, one of the most pleasant and healthy villages in the county-of Rocking.

From what has been said, it will follow, that you had not obtained sufficient light, when you said, "It seems to us, that one or two of our bishops may have, with the most upright intentions, transcended, in some degree, their trust."

[To this we plead, NOT GUILTY.—Ed. J.]

There have been many erroneous opinions, respecting the degree, in which the annual conferences are the commencement of the term, and it is desirable that all should responsible to the General Conference. And I see

commencement of the term, and it is desirable that all should be seasonably present.

The tuition will be as follows, half payable in advance, and

be seasonably present.
The unition will be as follows, half payable in advance, and half at the middle of the term.
Common English, \$4.00 Chemistry, \$5.00 Mathematics, 4.50 Latin, Greek French, 5.00 Book Keeping, 5.00 Natural Philosophy, 4.50 Ornamental Branches, 7.00 To no scholars more than \$5 will be charged, except for an amental branches.
The price of board in the village is \$1.75.
Text books may be purchased in the neighborhood at resona le prices. Students wishing to obtain boarding place, will be accommodated by applying to James Colleman, Est. In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

South Newmarket, Jan. 13, 1838. South Neumarket, Jan. 13, 1838. 1c [Zion's Watchman is requested to give the above one or tm

NOTICE. THE Spring Term of the HOLLISTON MANUAL LA.
BOR SCHOOL will commence on the first Tuesday of

lights, S1 75.

Tuition for English, including higher branches, \$400 per erm.
Languages, \$500 per quarter.
Music will be taught, should any wish to take lessons, at a

asonable compensation.
Scholars that are wishing to board in the family of the Price. cipal, should speak for their rooms as soon as convenien, a it is probable that they will all be taken up before the Ten

NEWBURY SEMINARY.

THE Spring Term of this School will commence on Web-nesday, the 7th day of March next.

Price of board at the Boarding House, is \$150 per week, including rocm, washing, and fueb.

Price of Tuition, for common English Studies, \$3.

For higher branches and Languages, \$4.

For Ornamental branches and Book-Keeping, \$5.

For Music on the Piano Forte, \$8 extra—per quarter of Il the Weeks.

Secretary of Board of Trustes.

Newbury, Vt., Jan. 20, 1838.

THE General Catalogue, Sabbath School Books and Tracupublished by the Methodist Book Concern at New York, are for sale at the Methodist Book Depository, 32 Washington Street, at their wholesale and retail prices.

Also, Bibles of different sizes and quality; prices varying from 50 goods to \$20.

Also, Bibles of different sizes and quality; om 50 cents to \$9.
Robinson's Calmet,
Josephus' Works—Rollins' Ancient History,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Benson's Sermons and Plans,
McCullock's Evidences of Christianity,
Lick's Works, Butterwork's Concessionee. McCullock's Evidences or the Concordance, Lick's Works—Butterworth's Concordance, Sturm's Reflections—Woods on Depravity, All of which are warranted to be cheap at our retail price liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers. Likewise, A great variety of other Religious and Historical

Works.

We are prepared to furnish to order all approved Theological, Historical and Miscellaneous Books, which can be procured in this city.

D. S. KING,
Sept. 20.

Agent N. E. Conference.

TO THE LADIES.

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The great success which has attended their treatment of the above diseases, and the propriety of Ladies consuling one of their own sex, render any argument in favor of their practice. necessary.
The many complaints incident to Children will meet their

articular attention.

The Patent Medicated Champoo Baths will be administered. to Ladies at any hour of the day. These baths are not only a luxury to persons in health, but a cure for many diseases. Family Rights for the above bath can be obtained on appli-

cation.
Hours for seeing patients from 9 in the morning until six is the evening. Advice Gratis.

THE FAMILY NURSE. OR Companion of the Frugal Housewife, by Mrs. Child, revised by a member of the Massachusetts Medical &

"How shall I cure Dyspepsia?"
"Live upon sixpence a day, and earn it."

"This book merely contains the elements of nursing, by no means intended to supersede the advice of a physicial it is simply a household friend, which the unexperienced my consult on common occasions, or sudden emergencies, when medical advice is either unnecessary or cannot be obtained. Just published by CHARLES J. HENDEE, 131 Washington street, (up stairs.)

PHINEAS HOWES. MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 11 Washington street, (in stairs,) keeps constantly on hand an assertment of Broad at short notice. 'The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

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Tack Manufacturers', She
Manufacturers', &c. &c.;
BLANKs—Deeds, Mortgages, beceipts, Certificates, Warrans,
Tax Bills, &c. &c. plain or enamelled 37 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

BOARD, permanent and transient, may be shained at M. DAGGETT'S,
No. 5 Brattlt Square. Jan. 10.

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ment is neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$500 if not paid at the close of the year.

2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighter months, unless paid.

3. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Main, and New Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents, whom payment may be made.

4. All Communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor, post paid.

5. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent, all be post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or five subscribers.

6. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matter involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of its writers.

Published

D. S. KING, Age

Vol. IX. No. 9.1

WILLIAM C. BROWN

Office No. 32 Washing

DAVID H. ELA, P FOR ZION'S HERA REV. O. SCOTT

Ms. Epiron-The above seems to expect I shall conside tion in the Herald of the 7th in swer to my questions, but pres second perusal, I shall be convi swer direct! I have done this, cannot see that he has answered has in the very onset, answered of mine. He has done this by den qualified, general assertion, the which the important principles questions, were founded. After tion in the premises of my questi ing other and different ones, he p them in the affirmative. If this confess I do not know what eva

The first question I asked him, " Is every man upon whom slave entailed, guilty of sin, for being thus holder by causes over which he had He answers this, by denying

exists. He says "no man can slaveholder without his consent entailed upon him, by causes of no control. Deduct this from what is there left? It would r man who holds slaves thereby guil the question he labors to answe my question. Hence I say, he gether giving me a direct answ tion, there are qualifying clause specific character. He has the fic character, formed a basis to on this basis, has proceeded to a ceeding questions. Therefore, his own premises, and not on and having continued in refere being wrong, or having evaded i follows of course, that he was w

ded in all his succeeding argume From the course Mr. Scott ha my first question, the nature of changed. Instead of discussing would result from measures gro ciples coinciding either in the a tive of that question, I must to stantiate the premises on which founded. I wish, however, to o is strong evidence that a man ca posed position, when the only

to dispute the possible existence Are there then slaveholders, been entailed upon them, or who become such, by causes over v

In the first place, I presume i nied that a person may pursu leads to disastrous consequence norant of the tendency of his study to know his duty, and he he is doing right, and, at the sar instituting a system of things, ally involve himself and others i This is true in morals, in scien and in the social relations. (would obtain in politics. And such a person may pursue, be w ginning to the end, still he would ted, because he was actuated by est intentions. Were I called this position farther, I would, a principles and judgment must of of a man's preceedings, show and almost necessary thing to er to adopt erroneous principles. consequence of the influence of habits of society with which he example of influential associates, instruction, or it may result from or common reading. Beside, those cases of monomania, with nity at the present time, seems crowded. One little organ in the brain, becoming diseased or veloped, or stimulated, or prostr ence of circumstances, may dest um of sensorial action, and there mental faculties, and produce one the principles and purposes of This is necessary from the fact, th as well as in the animal econor relative in its operation, and only

inous effects of his influence, wo ted before his country and his Go The question now arises, could state of things? or, is there not produced by causes over which he No one can deny this. If it is n would be guilt attached to his question is asked, could be not ha ourse? I answer, then he would ence to his conscience, and acted what he considered correct princ person is driven to this extre ubmits to conscience and princ himself accordingly, it may very j course is directed by causes over

ed upon. Nothing is independen

reliance and confidence exists thre

derange one, and general confus

All this may, and often does occu

less degree. Sometimes it is no

ble; still the fact exists. Such an

ciples and judgment, of course,

and the general policy of his me

cessarily be wrong; yet he acts

best understanding, and feels con

ing right. Such a person, notwit